

£3,000m bonus for Chancellor

The Chancellor may have £3,000m available at the next Budget to hold down interest rates or cut taxes. Treasury calculations, aimed at curbing spending, have ignored this bonus which will stem from selling off North Sea oil assets and from £2,000m tax revenue, delayed by the Civil Service dispute, to be collected in the next financial year. Page 15

Mistake over Down's baby

The couple who were awarded five-figure damages against Leeds Area Health Authority were the victims of a laboratory mistake. A scientific officer failed to determine that the baby had Down's syndrome. Page 2

PLO claims ambush success

The struggle between radical and moderate Arabs in the occupied West Bank intensified yesterday when the Palestine Liberation Organisation claimed responsibility for ambushing one of the local Arab leaders it has accused of collaborating with Israel. Page 6

AUEW win for Duffy's brother

The right-wing remained in overall control of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers after elections in which Mr Denis Duffy, brother of the late Lord Alton, defeated Mr Derek Robinson, the dismissed BL convenor, for a divisional job. Page 2

I hope he doesn't want to bring back the CRUSADES.

PAISLEY BATTLE PLAN.

Prince visits riot area

The Prince of Wales was given a warm welcome in Bristol when he visited the St Paul's area, the scene of rioting last summer, a factory, community centre and a school. The only disappointment was the absence of the Princess who has been confined to home. Page 2

Savoy blames loss on THF

The Savoy Hotel group has announced a sharply increased loss of £1.3m for the first six months of this year and has blamed part of the loss on publicity about the unwellcome bid from Trusthouse Forte. Page 15

Electric shock patients at risk

About one third of the machines used for electric shock treatment for psychiatric patients are obsolete and are therefore at prolonged risk of memory, a report says. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said urgent steps would be taken to scrap the equipment. Page 3

England pin their faith on Martin

There are two surprises in England's team to meet Hungary in their final World Cup qualifying match at Wembley tonight. Shilton replaces Clemence in goal and Martin takes Watson's place in defence. England must not lose if they are to reach the finals in Spain. Page 20

Leader page, 11
Letters: On disarmament, from Mrs Elizabeth Young, from Mr Carroll Dorgan; Civil Service Department, from Lord Crowthorne; nationalization compensation, from Mr Anthony Luster
Leading articles: Universities; Bangladesh; Racial attacks
Features, pages 9, 10
Henry Fairlie on the night he was mugged in Washington; Tom Stoppard, still waiting for a Czech visa; a Times profile on Robert Bolt's second spring
Obituary, page 12
Mr William Holden, Right Rev Colin Winter
Oman: an eight page Special Report looks at the creation of "Fortress America" as the United States Bright Star gets underway.

Name News 2-4	Lucie cartoon 3
Overseas 6, 7	Parliament 8
Appointments 11	Property 13
Arts 13	Sale Room 12
Business 14-17	Science 12
Court 26	Sport 19-22
Crossword 26	TV & Radio 25
Diary 10	Theatre, etc 25
Events 26	25 Years Ago 12
Law Report 18	Wills 12

Mob attacks Prior at Ulster MP's funeral

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

An angry, jeering mob of Ulster Protestants yesterday attacked Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, kicking and punching at him and shouting "Murderer, you are the murderer".

Later, all police leave was cancelled in readiness for the much feared violent backlash against IRA attacks and a threatened province-wide campaign of civil disobedience by "loyalists".

For three chaotic minutes, Mr Prior was in grave personal danger. Scores of people out of a crowd of thousands became violent as soon as Mr Prior stepped from his bullet-proof car to attend the funeral of the Rev Robert Bradford, official Unionist MP for Belfast, South.

But all over Northern Ireland, thousands of Protestants attended orderly memorial services for Mr Bradford, and most returned to work afterwards. At least 4,000 people blocked the route of Belfast and scores of businesses, closed in respect of the death of anger and passion was obvious as Mr Bradford and the other hundreds of murdered "loyalists" were buried. But outside the Donaldson church, the scene was tense.

Their angry mood spread rapidly, and his car was beset. He was bundled back into the vehicle but quickly tried again to pass through the shouting mob, his head held low.

Policemen protected his head with their hands and pushed him towards the side door of the small, Donaldson Presbyterian church in the eastern suburbs of Belfast. He was not hurt.

For a few moments he was pinned against the wall of the church. Piers Newell, the mob's "leader", said: "Prior out. None of the punches landed on him. A helicopter hovered high above, but the panic was over as quickly as it had begun." The mourners settled down to listen to the service over loudspeakers. Mr Prior was followed by some members of the congregation as he entered the church.

But there was more to come. A large, angry, shouting mob, many people were back to work. Several hundred remained behind, huddled against the biting cold, to await Mr Prior.

His car was backed up to the church door, though the crowd tried to stop it. After half an hour, Mr Prior emerged from the door behind the wall of policemen.

The shouting, abuse, and flying fists were even more intense and people began fighting each other in scenes

that exemplified the wrath of Ulster Protestants over security and Britain's barely-concealed exasperation with the Irish crisis.

The Provisional IRA's murder of Mr Bradford last Saturday, coming on top of other murders, has left Protestants in an ugly and unpredictable mood and the danger of a violent backlash are now obvious.

The Rev Ian Paisley, a close friend, read the lesson at Mr Bradford's funeral service, and later declared that the attack on Mr Prior was merely a storm warning.

He said at Mr Bradford's graveside that Mr Prior had been taught a salutary lesson. He should not have been at the funeral and he was not wanted. Mr Prior was not even have the decency to inform the police he was coming and I know why: the police would have informed him that it would not be safe to go to Dundonald.

He said: "We will have men on the streets of Northern Ireland. The British Government has decided that the war against the IRA is not to be won."

The Northern Ireland Office has said that Mr Prior's main concern was for the family who had to bear such a sad occasion. Many people had personally apologized to Mr Prior afterwards.

Last night an Ulster Defence Regiment man was shot dead in Maguirebridge, Co Fermanagh.

Details of Mr Paisley's day of action next Monday will be announced today but he called last night for an all-out strike by the province. The protest may involve attempts to halt or disrupt the work of all 26 district councils and "loyalists" may be urged to stop paying taxes, rates, and rents. Unionist councillors are also considering whether to sever all contacts with Stormont.

But the IRA clearly does not plan any reprisal. A police reserve was yesterday critically injured after being shot in the head and chest in Newry, Co Down by two men of a mortar cyclone. The police reserve, Mr Silas McTear, aged 56, who was shot in county Tyrone by the IRA eight weeks ago, died yesterday.

Protestant gangs, too, were active. Mr Pender Page, 20, was shot dead early yesterday in his car in his home town of Lurgan, Co Antrim.

There were two other funerals yesterday. Thomas McNulty, aged 18, the youth murdered soon after Mr Bradford in possible retaliation, was buried from his home in the Catholic enclave of the Short Strand.

Many of the hundreds of children who knew Mr Kenneth Campbell, aged 28, caretaker of the Finaghy Community Centre in Belfast, where Mr Bradford was shot, turned out for his funeral yesterday.

Mr Bradford's funeral was conducted by a close friend, the Rev Roy Magee who called from the pulpit for the restoration of capital punishment.

He said: "In the wake of the carnage we are not justified in asking whether and when this is going to end. The revulsion for the death of Robert Bradford, manifested by this massive demonstration, cries loudly in the ears of those responsible for the security policies of the province. The war has been one-sided for too long. Let the security forces take the initiative."

Mr Margaret Thatcher warned in the Commons yesterday that the threat by Mr Bradford was "a serious challenge".

Continued on back page, col 5

Government accused of hidden tax on industry

By Our Political Correspondent

The Government was accused last night of inflicting a hidden tax of up to £58m on industry under cover of last month's announcement on statutory sick pay.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, told the Conservative Party conference last month that he had decided to reimburse employers in full for statutory sick payments during the first eight weeks of illness.

He announced: "Employers will be able to deduct every sickness payment they have to make from their National Insurance contributions."

A departmental press notice explained later that this decision had been taken "to avoid placing additional financial burdens on industry, particularly small businesses."

Mr Jeffrey Rooker, Labour spokesman on social security, said last night that this was not the whole truth. Under the current scheme, sick payments are not classed as remuneration and employers are therefore not liable to pay National Insurance contributions or surcharge on them.

Under the new scheme, to be introduced in April, 1983, employers making the £37 a

weak-sick payment on behalf of the Government would automatically become liable to pay a National Insurance contribution and surcharge on the cash handed over to sick employees.

This would amount to 13.7 per cent of the money paid, about £5 extra a week for each sick employee, and Mr Rooker said last night that that money would have to come from an employer's own resources. There would be no reimbursement of that extra burden.

He commented: "The Government, under cover of claiming one hundred per cent reimbursement, are now putting an extra burden on employers, including local government."

"This could have its own impact on the rates, but it could also have a catastrophic effect on small business. It is a fraud the way the scheme has been put across to the public: it is an extra tax on industry which is not there at the moment."

A spokesman for the National Federation of Self-employed and Small Businesses said yesterday that it intended to lobby actively on the matter.

The legislation, the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, has its second reading in the Commons on Monday.

That is what is known as the



Hands reach out to protect Mr Prior as he leaves yesterday's funeral for the murdered Ulster MP.

Lorries will go up to 40 tonnes

By Michael Bailey

A rise in Britain's maximum lorry weights from 32 to 40 tonnes has been approved by the Cabinet. It will be proposed in a White Paper from Mr David Howell, Secy of State for Transport in the next few weeks and debated in Parliament in the New Year.

The measure, foreshadowed in *The Times* in September, will arouse fierce opposition among environmental bodies and also in the House, where Labour's transport spokesman Mr Albert Booth said last night he would fight it to the limit.

"The serious problems created by existing heavy lorries would be made intolerable by the raising of maximum weights," he said. "We are totally opposed to it."

Mr Michael Middleton, director of the Civic Trust, said: "We hope it would be linked with other measures proposed by the Armistice Committee, such as by-passes round sensitive towns, more lorry ban areas, and stricter controls on noise, fumes, and vibration."

Such measures will be commended in the White Paper, together with Armistice's conclusion that heavier lorries need not mean bigger lorries but could mean fewer lorries, and therefore a net environmental benefit.

In an Opposition debate in June, Mr Howell's predecessor as transport, Mr Norman Fowler, bowed to environmental pressure by repudiating the 44 tonnes maximum recommended by the Armistice Committee last year in line with the EEC proposals.

Since then the EEC has reduced its recommended weight to a 40 tonne maximum. However, it still wants an 11 tonne axle weight.

Whitelaw's war on race violence

By Lucy Hodges

A Home Office study showing that race attacks were more widespread than previously believed drew a mixed response last night.

The study, based on police records in 13 areas, shows that Asians are more often the targets than black people, but that the attacks are not concerned by extremist groups.

While ethnic minority and other groups welcomed the Government's recognition that attacks on black people were widespread crimes and were on the increase, there was disappointment that the Home Secretary had rejected the idea of special "anti-racist" police squads.

In a foreword to the report, Mr Whitelaw said his study had shown quite clearly that anxieties expressed about racial attacks were justified and he proposed four lines of action, which he would pursue in consultation with those concerned.

He said the police and others locally should collect figures on racial attacks because a lack of reliable information had led to the failure to appreciate the seriousness of the problem.

Second, there should be liaison between the police, local authorities, and minority groups in all areas containing significant black populations. The study found this lacking in some places.

Mr Whitelaw may want to commit himself further on this when Lord Scarman's report is published next week.

Third, police officers should be trained to be more sensitive to racial attacks.

And fourth, the Home Secretary said that ethnic minorities should help the police with their training and in turn learn about the limitations of police powers and the need for proper evidence before arresting anyone.

Whitehall split on bank curbs

By Anthony Bevins and Kevin Page

A Whitehall dispute is looming over proposals by the Bank of England, presented by the Chancellor to Ministers, to legislate against foreign takeovers of British banks.

Tomorrow's meeting of the Cabinet's economic strategy (E) committee has a Treasury paper on its agenda which proposes a Bill to stop foreign companies taking over any of the clearing banks. Passions inside the Bank of England have been aroused since the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation made a £500m-plus bid for the Royal Bank of Scotland last April in defiance of the wishes of Mr Gordon Richardson, the Governor.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, is expected to be away in Brussels when E committee meets, but both the Foreign Office and the Department of Trade are anxious that legislation will invite retaliation and be inconsistent with Britain's demand for a liberalisation of financial services in the European Community.

The Midland, Barclays, and Natwest have all bought into American banking and Senator Jake Garn, heading the Senate inquiry into banking, has gone on record as saying any British move against foreign banks would prompt the Americans to block British banks acquiring more interests in the United States.

Current bids for the Royal Bank of Scotland by Hongkong and Shanghai and by the Standard Chartered Bank are now before the Monopolies and Mergers Commission which should report later this month.

It is thought that Mr Biffen would wish to wait for the commission's response before taking a final decision.

Reagan move to calm Europe's missile fears

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 17

President Reagan will unveil proposals tomorrow for a substantial reduction in the number of American and Soviet medium-range missiles deployed in Europe.

The American proposals will be presented to the Soviet Union when talks on theatre nuclear weapons begin in Geneva on November 30.

The President's speech is designed to have the maximum impact in Europe where there is rising concern about the United States' nuclear intentions, particularly after the President's recent comments on the possibility of a limited nuclear war in Europe between the super powers. The speech will be made at 10 am local time, which will allow it to be given maximum exposure in Europe.

The speech is intended to offset the propaganda advantage which the Soviet Union hopes to gain from the visit to West Germany this weekend by President Brezhnev.

The Americans have been concerned about the impact in Europe of an interview given by President Brezhnev to *Der Spiegel* magazine earlier this month. Mr Brezhnev called for a freeze on the number of medium-range weapons in Europe—meaning that the Soviet Union would not add to the number of SS20 missiles it has ranged against West Europe.

Nato shelved its plans to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Britain, Germany, Italy, The Netherlands, and Belgium. That offer has been rejected by the Americans.

President Reagan is expected to counter the Soviet offer by making it clear that Nato is prepared to forego deployment of its Pershing 2 and cruise missiles if the Soviet Union eliminates all of its intermediate-range missiles aimed at West Europe.

That is what is known as the

Revenue men will hound tax dodgers

By Frances Williams

A big drive on tax-dodging is to be launched by the Inland Revenue. It plans to double the number employed to snare out illegal tax evasion, which is reckoned to cost the country about £4,000m a year in lost revenues.

The Treasury revealed yesterday that the Revenue is to divert some 400 staff from other duties over the next two years to concentrate on workers who dodge tax. The main targets are casual workers, those with second jobs and self-employed "moonlighters".

About three quarters of the extra staff will be assigned to PAYE audit offices. Their main task is to check employers pay rolls to make sure the right amount of tax is deducted from earnings.

They will be on the lookout for so-called casual workers with big regular payments—a practice which Inland Revenue surveys reveal is particularly prevalent in the construction, transport, hotel and catering industries. And they will keep a sharp eye open for workers registering with fictitious names.

The remaining 100 extra staff will go to local tax offices with a special brief to hunt down "moonlighters" who avoid tax by doing jobs for cash, such as home decorating and plumbing.

They will be coming through the Yellow Pages, studying the small advertisements in newspapers, inspecting the cards that are pushed through people's doors. Though tax officers do this spasmodically, there are no staff engaged on this sort of detective work full-time.

The Inland Revenue was at pains yesterday to emphasize that it is not out to hound small employers or legitimate one-man businesses. It is large employers, who may be fiddling on PAYE, and tax-dodging moonlighters that the Revenue is concerned to identify.

The new move by the Treasury is in reply to a report this summer from the Public Accounts Committee of the Commons. The PAC, Parliament's watchdog on Government spending, is chaired by Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury in the last Labour Government. It has demanded tougher action to suppress the "black economy". Otherwise it feared that tax evasion could come to be regarded as socially and morally acceptable.

The PAC also drew attention to the fact that, despite wishing to clamp down on the black economy, the Government has made heavy cuts in Inland Revenue manpower. Staff numbers have fallen by 12 per cent, amounting to 14,000 jobs lost since the election to around 75,000. On present plans the Department will have lost nearly a quarter of its staff by 1984.

Estimates of the size of the "black economy" vary but the latest figures given last week to the Treasury Select Committee suggest that tax is being evaded on between 6 to 8 per cent of gross national product each year.

Toshiba win no-strike agreement

From Our Correspondent Birmingham

The electricians' union has agreed that it will never go on strike at a new factory in Plymouth owned by Toshiba of Japan.

In return the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Trades Union gets a special arbitration service and a one-class society within the factory where management and workers use the same canteen and car parking facilities.

Executives and shopfloor workers will also have exactly the same representation on an advisory board which will be the first to deal with management decisions and difficulties. There is also extra payment for extra skills.

Details of the deal were announced yesterday at an industrial relations conference organized by the Advisory Commission and Arbitration Service in Sutton Coldfield. Mr Geoffrey Armstrong, BL's personnel manager, also addressed the meeting.

Mr Roy Sanderson, a national officer of the union, with responsibility for its engineering section, told the conference that some of his union colleagues were worried about giving away the traditional strike weapon. But he said, he had carried out research covering two years and had found that his union members got little benefit from strikes. They might be out for a month, but would return for three months more on offer at first.

He said that the management and the unions should use the crisis to work out a system of industrial relations that could survive Britain from a further slide into economic disaster. If that was not done before the end of the recession there could be a return to old attitudes which would eventually lead to such a slide.

A Littlewoods service for the busiest executive

You have reasoned, quite rightly, that the way to success on the football pools is regular, every-week participation, but have perhaps found that your business and travel commitments make that very difficult to achieve.

Littlewoods have the perfect answer... the Standing Forecast Entry.

- Just one coupon to fill in.
- Only one payment to make for an entry covering as many weeks as you choose (the minimum is eight).
- We put your entry in each week.
- We send off any winnings... and remember you could become one of our £¼ Millionaires.

Littlewoods Standing Forecast for busy people

PLEASE SEND ME DETAILS
To: Littlewoods Pools, FREEPOST (No stamp required)
Standing Forecast Dept., Liverpool L70 0AA

Name _____
Address _____

Duffy's brother beats Robinson for AUEW post

By Donald Macintyre and Clifford Webb

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' right-wing group was confident last night of keeping its grip on the main levers of power after several union elections results were announced.

Mr Derek Robinson, the former Longbridge convenor, dismissed by BL two years ago, was defeated for a new divisional job in the Midlands by Mr Denis Duffy, brother of Mr Terence Duffy, the union's president. He immediately accused the AUEW leaders of rigging the ballot.

The left did markedly better in the contest for the general secretaryship with Mr Kenneth Brett, the union's Communist Assistant, General Secretary, coming top of the poll. But the right wing remained hopeful that Mr Gavin Laird, the Scottish executive member, would defeat him in the second ballot next spring.

Their optimism was based on an assumption, challenged yesterday by the left, that the overwhelming majority of the 21,505 votes gained by Mr Gerry Russell, the North-west executive member, who is a moderate but did not have the backing of either electoral machine, would go to Mr Laird.

The clearest right victory at executive level was Mr Whyman's outright success in retaining his seat with 13,581 votes. His main left-wing rival, Mr Roger Butler, polled 6,706 votes.

In a further first ballot victory, Mr George Arnold, divisional organizer in Tyneside, joined the union's executive for the first time after winning 12,339 votes. His nearest rival, Mr James Murray, the convenor at Vickers Armstrong in Newcastle, polled 4,995. Although Mr Arnold had some left as well as right support in the North-east, he is likely to fall in with the moderate camp on the executive.

Of the other two executive members, Mr John Weakley (Wales) and South-west) appeared the most vulnerable in his second ballot contest with Mr Ronald Street, who polled 5,997 votes. Although Mr Weakley was comfortably top of the poll with 10,929 votes there were fears that left forces might coalesce to give him a close run election in the spring.

Mr Kenneth Carr, Midland and Manchester executive member, goes to a second ballot after polling 16,051 votes over his left opponent, Stanley Cole, who received 12,264.

Mr Robinson who was declared to have polled 4,325 votes against Mr Duffy's 9,064, said yesterday of the result: "I know it to be a fraud."

Mr Duffy, the union president, rejected Mr Robinson's allegations saying that the ballot had been "authentic and would stand the scrutiny of any outside body."

Challenge on auction evidence

By Frances Gibb

Mr Andrew Faulds, Opposition spokesman for the arts, has called on Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, to say whether he intends to bring in legislation to compel London art dealers to hand over their evidence on the controversial buyer's premium charged by auctioneers.

The British Antique Dealers' Association and the Society of London Art Dealers have both declined to hand over to the Office of Fair Trading the considerable body of evidence they amassed to fight Christie's and Sotheby's over the premium in the High Court.

Their long-running feud with the auctioneers was eventually settled out of court on September 29, after Sotheby's and the rate of the premium (it is now 10 per cent), and pending that review the dealers have said they will not pursue it.

But their "honourable" agreement is now threatened by a request from the Office of Fair Trading for the evidence in the shape of affidavits, signed proofs, diary entries and attendance notes which Mr Biffen wishes to review whether the introduction of the premium breached fair trading restrictions.

Mr Faulds said yesterday: "It is disgraceful if the dealers do not hand over this evidence. It is a reflection of the director general's lack of power to find out information essential to judging matters of fair trading."

Two days ago the trade associations replied to the request of the Mr Gordon Borrie, Director-General of Fair Trading, through their solicitors, Waterhouse and Co.

They said: "It is appreciated that as a public agency, you would respectfully ask you to state your hand, at all events until after the expiration of the three month period."

The dealers have not, the letter says, "resiled from the allegation of collusion" between the auctioneers. But it notes that to fight the action to a conclusion would have put the associations at risk of over £500,000 legal costs. They decided to reply on the good faith of the auctioneers' undertakings.

IN BRIEF

BL strike talks go on today

Talks intended to settle the strike over tea breaks at the BL Longbridge factory in Birmingham were adjourned last night after three hours. They will resume this morning.

Blast death verdict

A verdict of accidental death was returned yesterday on Mr Michael McCleary, a lorry driver, who died in an explosion on September 6 which caused a fire at the Chemstar solvent recovery plant, Stalybridge, Greater Manchester. The probable cause was said to be leakage of fumes. Proceedings have been instituted against Chemstar.

Vauxhall pay vote

Workers at Vauxhall's Ellesmere Port plant in Cheshire followed their colleagues at the motor company's Luton and Dunstable factories in voting overwhelmingly yesterday to accept a 5 per cent pay rise.

Hunt for schoolgirl

The police started a house-to-house search last night for a 13-year-old girl, who was last seen outside her school in Marston, Oxford, on Monday morning.

Plea on Welsh homes

Mr Dafydd Wigley, MP for Gwynedd, and president of Plaid Cymru, will meet two government ministers today to urge planning permission be made compulsory before houses become holiday homes and aid be given to councils to help curb arson attacks in Wales.

Christmas theft charge

James Pierce, aged 40, of Westbourne Gardens, west London, a security guard with Christies, the auctioneers, will appear before Bow Street magistrates today on charges connected with the alleged disappearance of £100,000 of gold coins.

GMC chief resigns

Sir Robert Wright has resigned the presidency of the General Medical Council because of ill health, the council announced yesterday.

Damages award explained Laboratory mistake over Down's baby

By Annabel Feinman, Health Services Correspondent

A couple who were awarded five figure damages because they were not told before their daughter's birth that she had Down's syndrome received compensation because they were the victims of a laboratory mistake.

Leeds Area Health Authority said yesterday that the mother was given a test during pregnancy to see whether her baby was suffering any congenital abnormality. Due to a misinterpretation of the results she was told incorrectly that nothing was wrong.

The baby, Karen Rawnsley, who lived for 13 months, died because of a heart defect. She had been born at Leeds Maternity Hospital.

Mrs Mary Rawnsley, her mother, aged 43, said after the settlement in Leeds High Court on Monday, that if she had known that she was expecting a baby with Down's syndrome

she would have had an abortion.

She and her husband, Mr Gerald Rawnsley, a lorry driver, claimed damages because of the costs they had incurred in having a ground-floor extension to their home because their baby's heart defect meant she would never be able to walk upstairs.

The health authority said: "In view of her age, Mrs Rawnsley was offered and accepted an amniocentesis test to determine whether her baby might have Down's syndrome. Subsequently she was told that there was no evidence of abnormality."

"In fact, as a consequence of a mistake by a qualified laboratory scientist officer in preparing or interpreting the sample of amniotic fluid (the fluid surrounding the foetus), the report that the unborn baby

was genetically normal was regrettably wrong."

Following the birth of the baby with Down's syndrome, there was an extensive investigation which identified the error and resulted in a tightening up of procedures to safeguard the accuracy of the test.

The scientific officer has resigned and the authority was satisfied that it was an isolated case of human error. "We now believe we have one of the most comprehensive checking systems in the country."

The amniocentesis test consists of drawing off some of the amniotic fluid surrounding the foetus in the womb, by means of a needle through the abdomen and analysing the results. Where it is found that the foetus is suffering some congenital defect, an abortion is usually offered.

Because the procedure is costly and carries a slight risk of miscarriage (between 1 and 2 per cent) it is not offered to all pregnant women. But it is often offered to women aged over 35 because of the increased risk of bearing a Down's syndrome baby after that age.

The risk is one in 1,300 if the mother is in her 20s, one in 750 for age 30 to 35; one in 600 for 35 to 40; one in 300 for age 40 to 45 and one in 60 at age 45.

The Department of Health and Social Security does not lay down what screening procedures health authorities should adopt and most authorities leave it to the doctor's discretion about whether or not to offer any screening tests. Such a test would not be sensible for a woman opposed to abortion, for example.



The Prince of Wales admiring the headgear of Mr Herbert Lewis, a cobbler at the Remploy factory, Bristol, yesterday.

Multiracial greeting for the Prince in Bristol

From Tim Jones, Bristol

The national flags of Bangladesh, Pakistan and the West Indies competed with the Union Jack to greet the Prince of Wales as he visited the multiracial St Paul's district of Bristol yesterday.

Last year the area gained notoriety for racial and social conflict but there were no signs of it as the Prince arrived to give the Prince a warm and happy welcome.

The only disappointment was the absence of the Princess of Wales, who had decided on medical advice to stay at home at Highgrove, Gloucestershire.

On his first call of the day to the Remploy factory, the Prince told the workers: "She is very sorry she cannot come today. I am sure you all appreciate the reasons. I am told after three months things are inclined to get better."

To laughter, he added: "I am quite prepared to accept full responsibility. The Prince told Mrs Clady James, a mother of six: "It is unfortunate that these things happen; you can understand more than a man can."

He also said he had a nasty feeling, that before long he would be in need of a surgical corset, one of the products manufactured by the disabled people who work at the factory.

My wife keeps saying I am fat, she is right. She keeps trying to fatten me up."

The Prince spent an hour at the factory and was presented with a leather attaché case and a small book for Highgrove. In St Paul's the Prince had a one-sided conversation with

Princess's sinister side delights heraldic experts

By Tony Samstag

The Princess of Wales's marital coat of arms issued by royal warrant, the day after her wedding, is described in *The Heraldry Gazette* this month, and a right royal creation it is.

"By this instrument", the *Gazette* tells us, "the Princess is entitled to bear and use her paternal arms of Spencer within a shield and impaled by the arms of the Prince."

"The shield is ensigned with the Prince's coronet and supported by the following supporters: 'To the dexter the Lion as borne and used as a supporter by Our Dear Beloved Son His Royal Highness Charles Prince of Wales, and to the sinister a Griffin Ermine winged, Ermines beaked and legged Or, gorged with a Prince's Coronet thereto a chain reflected behind the back and ending in a ring all of Gold'."

The archaic splendour of the language conceals a few surprises. For example: "The grant of the sinister supporter appears to be an innovation as it is a new supporter, based on Earl Spencer's dexter supporters."

The *Gazette* says it is refreshing that royal heraldry is not circumscribed by precedents as is ordinary heraldry. So, from time to time, the odd innovation comes to cheer us.

The *Gazette* goes on to say that the Princess's use of her own family motto *Dieu defend le droit* is another innovation.

"Has any female royal consort ever used a motto before, other than that of her spouse?"

Buckingham Palace yesterday refused to release the Princess's coat of arms because, a spokesman said, the Princess had not yet approved it in its final form.

The Prince also has a marital coat of arms, but no royal warrant was required for this. It was simply done by Her Majesty approving a painting.

This coat of arms would appear to be less worthy of a mating of equals than the Princess's. "The Prince's full achievement is displayed and to the sinister is a shield of the arms of Spencer encircled by a wreath of oak to balance her husband's Garter."

On a less lofty note, *The Heraldry Society*, publisher of the *Gazette*, is appealing for more members and says that it may not survive in its present form if it does not win more adherents in its publication *The Coat of Arms*.

Mr J. P. Brooke-Little, founder and chairman of the society, said yesterday that he hoped to avoid the necessity to "batten down and adopt a low profile" if it survives in its present form.

Mr Brooke-Little is most proud of having "put heraldic art on the map". The first exhibition of contemporary heraldic art was staged about 14 years ago. This year's, the fourth, was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The society is at 28 Museum Street, London WC1A 1LE.

FULL NAVAL BURIAL FOR SHIP'S CAT

From Our Correspondent, Rochester

Able seaman Charlie the cat was buried yesterday with full naval honours.

The bugler played the Last Post, the flag was lowered to half mast and the officer of the watch read the service at the HMS Pembroke offices at Chatham Naval Base, Kent, where Charlie was officially listed as a member of staff.

Chief Petty Officer Roger Leeder said: "He was our ship's cat and as such a full member of the crew."

Charlie, who was run over on Sunday, had his own security pass and was entered in the war box as receiving board and food.

PARDOE OUT OF NEW TV SHOW

Mr John Pardoe, the former Liberal MP, yesterday was told that he was not the right person to present London Weekend Television's new panel programme *London Talking*.

Mr Pardoe, who has presented *Look Here* for LWT for two years, was dropped from the new series after two pilot shows. He said: "They want a more popular type of show and I do not necessarily think I am right for it."

TUC to mount propaganda drive against Tebbit

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Senior TUC leaders will be advised officially this morning to plan a big propaganda campaign of meetings, demonstrations, and protest rallies against industrial relations legislation being planned by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

The campaign, which would include a mass lobby of Parliament, would seize on what Congress House analysts detect as waning enthusiasm among employers for tougher restrictive measures.

A confidential paper before today's meeting of the TUC's important employment policy and organization committee says that the Government's proposals are expected very shortly and proposes immediate steps towards devising an "effective campaign against the proposed new legislation."

The campaign would include a national conference of the principal officers of affiliated unions to be held in London early next year to mobilize opposition to the Government's legislative programme, regional conferences with the same theme and a publicity campaign aimed at highlighting the TUC's views.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secre-

tary of State for the Environment, yesterday told TUC leaders that the 4 per cent cash limit for public service pay increases was flexible and some workers could expect to receive more than the Government's guidelines (Our Labour Reporter writes).

The union delegation went to see the minister as a date was arranged for negotiations covering one million local authority workers who tend to set the pace for pay settlements in the public services. Employees and unions are due to meet on December 10 and an offer below 4 per cent is being anticipated.

Union leaders have asked for an increase in line with the cost of living and a reduction in working hours linked to extra holidays. The claim is a model adopted by the TUC public service committee in an attempt to break through the 4 per cent barrier.

Many local authorities have said that on the "ability to pay" argument they could not afford 4 per cent but others are believed to have suggested a higher figure to try to avoid a dispute among council workers.

Another important factor in the negotiations will be the Labour majority in the employers' negotiating body.

£50m PUPIL GRANTS ALLOCATED

By Our Education Correspondent

The Government yesterday announced the allocation of grants totalling £50m to permit local authorities to provide an extra 50,000 places in schools and colleges for those aged 16-19.

The grants will be added to the total relevant expenditure for rate support grant purposes in England in 1982/83. Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told the Commons. The grants will be increased to £74 million in 1983/84.

The largest single grant of more than £2.5m has gone to the Inner London Education Authority, followed by grants of around £1.5m for Birmingham, Humberside and Kent. Outside the London boroughs, the smallest grant of less than £200,000 has gone to Bury.

Overseas selling prices

Country	Price
Australia	£1.95
Belgium	£1.95
Canada	£2.00
Denmark	£1.95
France	£1.95
Germany	£1.95
Greece	£1.95
India	£1.95
Italy	£1.95
Japan	£1.95
Netherlands	£1.95
Norway	£1.95
Portugal	£1.95
Spain	£1.95
Sweden	£1.95
Switzerland	£1.95
Taiwan	£1.95
Thailand	£1.95
USA	£1.95
West Germany	£1.95
Yugoslavia	£1.95

Benn woos the masses at Crosby rallies

From John Chatter, Liverpool

More than 1,000 people turned up last night for the Labour Party's main public meeting at Crosby addressed by Mr Wedgwood Benn. It was estimated that about 800 got into the primary school where he held his first meeting of the night and that a further 400 heard him speak in over-spill rooms or through open windows.

The attendance, which exceeded Mrs Shirley Williams' formidable audience last week was a further proof of the intensity of public interest in the by-election.

Mr Benn's friendly reception proved that Mr John Backhouse, Labour's candidate, should not be "written-off" as some commentators have attempted to do.

The theme of Mr Benn's speech was that the nation needed Mr Backhouse as an MP for Crosby and Mr Foot as the Prime Minister of a Labour government. The latter phrase indicated some rapprochement between the two.

Mr Benn said that Crosby had two Conservative candidates, Mr John Butcher and Mrs Williams (SDP/Liberal Alliance).

Mr Benn said the SDP supported the Conservatives on all main issues: it wanted Britain to be governed from Brussels, wanted nuclear weapons and United States bases to remain in Britain and wanted to restrict the rights of working people to be represented by effective trade unions.

At Mr Benn's second meeting in the supposedly middle-class heartland of Formby, several hundred people were shut out and police reinforcements were called after the local school headmaster had ruled that his fire and safety regulations would be breached if any more people tried to get in.

Mr Benn made an impromptu speech to people standing outside when he arrived, saying that the size of the audiences at both meetings proved the importance of the by-election.

All three main parties yesterday released details of their first canvass results, which they each claimed showed they would win on November 26.

The Conservatives, who are defending the seat, said they had won a rough with 15,490 of the 83,000 voters and that the results gave them majority over everyone else.

Mr Henry Purcell, the Conservative agent, would not disclose much more apart from saying that a "vast majority" of 20 per cent of "don't knows" was getting warm.

Mr Williams' team were more forthcoming after canvassing a third of the electorate.

Old Crosby, Maghull and Formby were divided 30.4, 32.3 and 30.5 per cent respectively. With 27.8, 25.6 and 32 per cent positively against.

The "don't knows" really the most important group in the alliance campaign, were put at 31.8 per cent in Crosby, 32.8 in Maghull and 28 in Formby.

Mr Trevor Jones, leader of the controlling Liberal group on Liverpool City Council, known as "Jones the Vote" during the "great" 1974 revival, said the figures would give Mrs Williams victory.

Mr Peter Killean, the Labour agent, would not disclose any detailed figures, except to claim that 400 party workers had been in touch with 50 per cent of the constituency and expected the 1979 Labour vote of 15,496 to be increased.

Mr Backhouse, yesterday reintroduced the issue of Merseyside unemployment supported by Mr Robert Parry, Labour MP for Liverpool, Scotland Exchange.

Mr Parry shared Sir Trevor Jones's opinion that the Government's membership is based on an announcement on the site for the Morecambe Bay gasfield servicing centre, which could create two or three thousand jobs, and after the by-election

Abolish leaders in policy talks

Prominent social democrats and Liberal politicians met to discuss policy for the first time at the Commons yesterday (Philip Webster writes).

With Dr David Owen and Mr Roy Jenkins leading for the SDP and Mr David Steel for the Liberals, the parties' commission on the constitution had a session under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fisher, president of Wolfson College, Oxford.

Frank Johnson, back page

Science report

Dating gold of a Barbarian tribe

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The first results of a new carbon dating method perfected at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, have been produced for gold and silver objects made between 650 and 700 AD.

The items belong to 122 ornaments which are believed to have decorated belt fittings of the Barbarian Avar tribe when it dominated Eastern Europe.

These remains of Barbarian gold and silver will be offered for sale by Sotheby's in London on December 14. But since the existence of the present treasure, known to experts in London only six years ago, when it was in private hands in Germany, the matter of authenticity became important. Extensive inquiries by advisers to Sotheby's have thrown little light on the history of the items before 1938.

The style and decoration of the Avar treasure has close similarities with one of the most famous Barbarian collections, found at Vrap in Albania 80 years ago, and now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

The idea of verifying, by the use of still indirect evidence, became possible with a process for analyzing samples up to one thousand times smaller than with established ways. Examination has been made from 300 milligrammes of fibrous material, identified as flax, scraped from the crevices of ornamental buckles.

Relatively large samples have been needed for examination. But two scientists at Harwell, Dr Robert Oetel and Dr G.M. Walker, specialists in measuring very small amounts of radiation, have developed a new method.

The key to the process is a tiny glass tube, one centimetre long and one centimetre in diameter. It forms a very sensitive detector for counting the beta-particles emitted by the carbon. In addition, a computer processing system recording the number of counts is also measuring the natural background. This is subtracted from the measurements.

THATCHER'S SUPPORTERS BEAT WEIS

By Our Political Editor

A challenge from the Conservative Party's left wing to the Prime Minister's authority was foisted last night when Mr Maurice Macmillan, a Treasury minister in the Government led by Mr Edward Heath, was defeated in a contest for the chairmanship of the backbench finance committee.

The previous chairman, Sir William Clark, an unrepentant supporter of Mrs Margaret Thatcher and of the Government's economic policies, was re-elected.

Mr Stephen Dorell, one of the most outspoken critics of government policies among Conservatives elected in 1979, was replaced as joint secretary of the committee by Mr John Brown, another Thatcher supporter.

A consolation for the Government's critics was the election of Mr Christopher Patten as joint vice-chairman. One of the most active of MPs on the party's liberal wing, Mr Patten took the place left vacant by Mr William Waldegrave when he joined the Government in September.

Critics of government policies also failed in elections for the industry committee. Michael Cryll was re-elected chairman, defeating a challenge from Mr Hal Miller and Mr Keith Wickenden defeated two rivals to retain the vice-chairmanship.

Mr Macmillan has been constructively critical of the Treasury. Last week he called on the Government for a degree of expansion, with more public investment in projects that would create jobs in the private sector.

He is no idealogue, but his candidature inevitably made him into a symbol of opposition to Treasury policy and there was some unofficial "whipping" on behalf of Downing Street to ensure his defeat.

SEVEN RESTAURANTS UNDER ONE ROOF AND ANOTHER ABOVE IT.

What a coincidence. The finest restaurants in town—all at the London Hilton.

The exotic delights of Trader Vic's. The elegant English fare of the Wellington. The ultimate in dining and dancing at our Roof Restaurant.

And five more tasty places to eat, drink and be merry. The London Hilton.

22 PARK LANE. TELEPHONE 01-493 8000

Certainly Certina

Elegantly thin and styled right for the times with the perfect match of today's fashion and tomorrow's technology. Certina presents the Neospirit, with Swiss quartz movement, scratch-resistant sapphire glass, sweep second hand and quick-change calendar on a beautifully toned champagne dial. Gold-plated case with 100 feet water-resistant to 100 feet with crown in or out. Available from selected Certina stockists. £129.RRSP.

CERTINA

Certina Sales Watch Co. 64-65 North Wharf Road London W2.

Seamen threaten worldwide shipping strike

By Michael Kelly, Transport Correspondent

Seamen striking against closure of the Liverpool-Belfast ferry decided yesterday to black all P&O ships and later those of other lines. The recommendation was passed at a mass meeting in Liverpool where crew members have been occupying the two doomed ferries, Ulster Queen and Ulster Prince, after closure of the route last week. The Port has constantly refused to provide a subsidy to keep it open. The decision goes for ratification by the full NUS executive on Friday, but Mr Roger Wilkins, assistant national secretary, said at yesterday's meeting: "We have already given the men full backing." Mr Roy Physick, NUS convenor on the Ulster Queen, said: "By Friday all P & O ships will be out at sea will be stuck in port. We expect full support from our members — we are fighting for their jobs. When all P & O ships are at a standstill we will spread the dispute to other lines." P & O have 83 ships, most of which operate abroad. Five ferries in the Irish, Scottish and North Sea trades have been stopped, but others, on the Channel and from Southampton, are still operating. P & O said last night: "We hope the NUS executive will take a sane view. As they have said, this is a political dispute." "All the businesses affected are fighting a recession and cannot be expected to sustain the kind of losses that are rising from this dispute, which must put both the businesses and jobs at risk." Leaders of Britain's 30,000 Merchant Navy officers and masters are to recommend acceptance of a 7.7 per cent pay offer from shipowners (the Press Association reports). Earlier the unions, the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers Association, Radio and Electronic Officers, Engineering Workers, and the Mercantile Marine Service Association, had rejected a 5 per cent offer.

Alliance is split over GLC fares

By Our Transport Correspondent

The Liberals yesterday declared their support for the Greater London Council's cheap fares policy, being fought in the courts. But the social democrats came out against it. The Conservatives have declared their implacable opposition to a policy that reduces fares 25 per cent at a cost of £220m on the rates, on whose legality the House of Lords is to pronounce next week. In an editorial yesterday *Liberal News* described Lord Denning's ruling last week that the GLC policy was illegal as a "danger to political democracy". The party blamed the Government for politicizing the issue far more than the GLC had done. But the social democrats accused the GLC of peddling instant solutions and refusing to face the complex facts of transport in London. The Young Liberals went further. In a broadside Mr Mike Hamill, their political officer, said: "The GLC's fares fair policy was a brave attempt to get people back on to public transport, as was their action in putting more money into improved buses and trains which the Tories had allowed to decay." But in a briefing for London/Social Democratic Party members, Mr Jim Daly, former chairman of the GLC transport committee in the previous Labour administration and now an SDP member, says that the central weakness of the GLC policy is that Labour members will not accept the facts confronting them. Those are that passengers want quality of service rather than cheap fares.

HOW TO GET FAIR DEALS ON GLAZING

By Robin Young

A code of practice which may cut the 9,000 complaints received each year about the double-glazing industry was launched yesterday by Mr Gordon Borrie, Director-General of Fair Trading. Mr Borrie, who recently forced several double-glazing companies to revise the terms and conditions printed in their contracts, said: "It is clear that many people have suffered financial loss when installing double glazing." Under the code, which is drawn up by the Glass and Glazing Federation and binding on its members, customers will be able to cancel orders up to five days after they have been signed. Code of Ethical Practice, (Glass and Glazing Federation, 6 Mount Row, London W1V 6DV).

Raiders glued women together

Two women shop assistants at Blackpool were struck together with superglue by raiders who stole £16,000 in cash and jewellery, it was said at Preston Crown Court yesterday. Evan Pascall, aged 22, of Gooseander Court, Deptford, and Joseph Easterbrook, aged 23, of Braidwood Road, Cardiff, both south-east London, were each jailed for six years. Esma Dolan, aged 23, of Mayeswood Road, Grove Park, west London, was acquitted.

BROKEN POT WAS MING JAR

A broken old pot glued together from two dozen pieces found on an Oxfordshire smallholding has turned out to be a sixteenth century Ming jar worth up to £25,000. Mr George Cottrill, 67, of Wantage, took a fortnight to reconstruct the jar 19 years ago.

Patients at risk from old ECT machines

By Annabel Ferguson, Health Services Correspondent

Almost a third of machines used to give psychiatric patients electric shock treatment are obsolete and can result in prolonged loss of memory, a report published yesterday says. Now Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services, has ordered urgent steps to be taken to get rid of such obsolete equipment. A working party has been set up by the Department of Health and Social Security to look at the question and to report in three months. It will also consider the buildings used for such treatment. Yesterday's Royal College of Psychiatrists report looked at the use of electroconvulsive therapy (electric shock treatment) by questioning 3,221 psychiatrists and visiting 178 of the 590 units where ECT is used. It says that only 72 per cent of machines use are up to date and that a quarter of the ECT clinics had deficiencies, including lack of respect for patient's feelings and poorly-trained staff. Although ECT can only be prescribed by a consultant psychiatrist, its administration is often left to junior staff, half of whom have only been taught how to press the button. Where too much electricity is delivered, either through poorly trained staff or poor machines, the patient can suffer loss of memory for longer than necessary. Eight clinics were criticized as unsuitable for treatment. Nurses were described as bored, apathetic and hostile to ECT and the procedures as degrading and uncaring. In several of them, it is said the doctors never visited the clinic. One was quoted as saying: "Give them a good dose and get it over with." Another said: "There is none of your bloody soft psychotherapy here."

Unacceptable shortcomings, such as lack of respect for patients' feelings and ill-trained staff were found in 16 per cent of the clinics. Sometimes lack of training meant the patients did not have a convulsion and therefore did not have treatment. Modern methods meant that convulsions were often not accompanied by physical seizures, so it was possible to think that a convulsion had taken place when it had not. Fewer patients are being given ECT because of the increased use of drugs, particularly anti-depressants, but 98 per cent of the doctors surveyed thought it was useful in certain cases. Many favoured it for acute suicidal attacks. About 200,000 individual treatments were given in 1979, about half the number given in 1972. The average patient received a course of between four and eight treatments over two to four weeks. The therapy, the scientific base of which is not understood, is given under anaesthetic and is accompanied by a muscle-relaxing drug. The report, written by Dr John Pippard and Dr Les Ellum, said that complications arising from the treatment were uncommon. One patient died during ECT and three others within 72 hours of treatment during the 200,000 treatments of 1979. Psychiatrists assessing the outcome two weeks after a course of ECT found that 87 per cent of patients improved. General practitioners, reviewing patients after three months, reported 66 per cent improved.

Professor Kenneth Rawnsley, president of the Royal College, said that the illness was keen to right the deficiencies and had set up a committee to look at its implications. Electroconvulsive Treatment in Great Britain, 1980, a report to the Royal College of Psychiatrists by John Pippard and Les Ellum, ISBN 0 902241 07.

Mr O'Grady, Labour member for 36 years



Mr O'Grady, Labour member for 36 years

Racial bias 'not cause of poor educational ability'

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The poor attainment of ethnic minorities on the part of West Indian children in British schools is unlikely to be the result of either racial bias among teachers or of social background, Mr David Smith, senior research fellow at the Policy Studies Institute, told a conference in London yesterday. The conference was organized by the committee of inquiry into the education of children from ethnic minority groups, whose interim report he chaired. Mr Smith concluded that racism, combined with negative teacher attitudes and an inappropriate curriculum, were the most important causes of under-achievement in West Indian pupils. The committee is now chaired by Lord Swann. Mr Smith said that it was unfortunate that the committee's interim report had sidestepped the issue of why Asian children, who were equally affected by racial discrimination, should perform much better than West Indian children. "If the under-achievement of children from West Indian origins is partly the result of conscious or unconscious racial prejudice or even of

Racialism report, page 4



Lady Mary May on view again

A marble effigy of Lady Mary May, rediscovered by workmen renovating a family vault at St Nicholas Church, Mid Lavant, near Chichester, being examined yesterday by the rector, the Rev Keith W. Catchpole and Mr. G. R. Claridge architect, in charge of restoration. It is the work of John Bushnell, an

eminent but eccentric English sculptor, commissioned by Lady May, a wealthy villager, in about 1676. Only four other sculptures by Bushnell exist. One, a bust of Charles II, is in Windsor Castle. Lady May later died of smallpox. Mr Claridge said: "Lady May's face shows poxmarks so Bushnell must

have come back to Lavant after her death and burial there to put the poxmarks into her effigy." It had been put in the vault about 100 years ago by a former Victorian vicar of Lavant who disliked its renaissance voluptuousness. The county medical officer certified the vault to be free from smallpox.

Dead boy was 'a tough customer'

From Our Correspondent, Norwich

Jason Caesar, aged 19 months, was a tough little customer, Andrew Clark, the Cambridge man accused of his manslaughter, told Norwich Crown Court yesterday. Mr Clark, aged 24, lover of Jason's mother, Mrs Christine Caesar, aged 25, told the jury: "Jason and I had a very good relationship. He was a very active child and a very tough little boy."

"He liked running about, before the child died the child was going and when he did run into things he would not make a great fuss." "I do not think he was any different from any other child. He liked to climb on the furniture and pull things out and generally investigate things in the house." He said that two days

Boy aged two razes house

A boy aged two playing with matches burst his grandfather's house to the ground yesterday. Christopher Tetley, accidentally set light to a chair in the front room. His grandmother, Mrs Ann Wood, grabbed the boy and dangled him by the time the fire brigade arrived, the house in Loughborough Avenue, Nottingham, was in flames.

Some airlines have thrown out a few seats to make their executive class more comfortable.

Cathay Pacific threw out the lot.

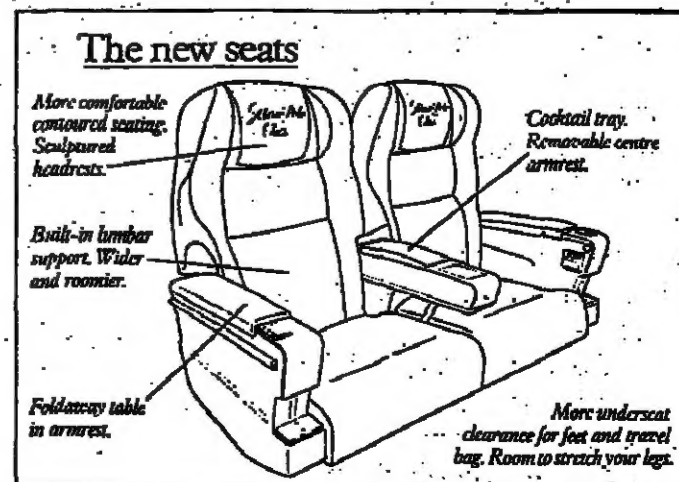
Cathay Pacific, of course, has always had its Marco Polo class, but we took a little time before deciding how we could improve it. Fewer seats? More leg-room? Good, we decided, but not good enough.

So we went shopping for an altogether new seat: a wider, roomier armchair with a specially contoured back and shaped headrest, and larger seat squabs. It took us some time to find exactly what we were looking for, and when we did we found it also had longer armrests with their own built-in woodgrain table. And at least one other airline has chosen this design for its First Class cabins.

So we didn't just throw out a few seats — we threw out the lot, and put in these new ones. But not so many as before. We used to have 54 in our 747 Marco Polo class. Now there are only 42, so wherever you sit you'll never be further than one seat from the aisle.

Having gone to this trouble, we couldn't stop there. We're giving our Marco Polo Class travellers even more appetising food and finer wines.

Nothing more? Well, one thing. Subject to Government approval, we're putting the baggage allowance up to 30 kilograms. Contact your Travel Agent or phone us direct on 01-930 7878. You can depend on us.



Marco Polo BUSINESS CLASS

ABU DHABI • BAHRAIN • BANGKOK • BRUNEI • DUBAI • FUKUOKA • HONG KONG • JAKARTA • KOTA KINABALU • KUALA LUMPUR • LONDON • MANILA • MELBOURNE • OSAKA • PENANG • PERTH • PORT MORESBY • SEOUL • SINGAPORE • SYDNEY • TAIPEI • TOKYO.

The Swire Group

Forest sold to private buyer under new Act

By Hugh Clayton

The Government has made its first sale in the partial "privatization" of the Forestry Commission. The commission said that 1,500 acres of woodland called The Stang, which account for nearly half of the planted area of Hamsterley Forest, county Durham, had been sold to a private buyer.

The commission would give no details. "It is an extremely commercial, confidential situation," it said. The privatization resulting from the Forestry Act, 1981, is being opposed by the Labour Party, trade unions and some Conservatives who fear that the Act contains too few safeguards for the forestry industry.

The most likely purchaser of The Stang is an institution such as a pension fund which wants a large long-term investment with a slow but dependable return. The commission said in its prospectus that The Stang offered a chance for "the discerning investor to acquire a substantial commercial block of mixed-age plantations".

The commission has put a further seven parts of forest with more than 4,000 acres on sale. Most are in remote parts of northern England, Scotland and west Wales. But the commission has encountered local protests about the fate of a piece of woodland which it has listed for possible sale.

Shoreham Woods, unlike the forests on sale, is in the heart of rural communities in western Kent. Opponents of a sale of the 250-acre wood claim that the Government has undertaken to keep it as a shield between the villages of Shoreham and the extension of the M25 which is to skirt south London.

Mrs Jean Latham, chairman of Shoreham Parish Council, said: "Should it ever be felled, it would alter the whole character of the Darenth valley."

Forget adultery, Vickers murder trial jury told

The jury trying the case against Paul Vickers, the Newcastle surgeon, and Pamela Collison, his former mistress, was told by the judge yesterday that they both had had to listen "to a lot of rather sordid details".

Mr Justice Boreham, opening his summing-up, at Leeds Crown Court, said: "I suspect there are at least some of you who have thought they are very little to the credit of the two people in the dock as far as their moral behaviour is concerned."

"That must not impinge your judgment. This is not a court of morals. It is a court of law. The charge is murder, not committing adultery."

He said that the time had come to take a long, cool, calm and, and above all, dispassionate look at the evidence. He continues his summing-up today.

Earlier, Mr Robin Stewart, QC, for Miss Collison, said that the evidence had established that far from being a ruthless, cold, calculating, masterful and dominant personality as the prosecution made out, she was seeking

affection and approbation, being naive and allowing herself to be dominated and used over and over again.

Mr Stewart said that these were "fatal flaws" in the prosecution case against her.

Miss Collison, aged 34, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, and Mr Vickers, aged 47, of Moor Crescent, Rosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, both deny murdering the surgeon's wife with the anti-cancer drug CCNU.

Mr Stewart, making his closing speech, said that the prosecution's case was founded on a "plot to kill Mrs Vickers" "if there was no plot, Miss Collison is not guilty. It follows if Mr Vickers is acquitted of murder, in our submission you must acquit her," he said.

He said there was nothing to show that Miss Collison knew at the time that Mr Vickers was going to administer the drug to his wife.

"There is no evidence she knew Vickers intended, if he did intend, to kill his wife," he said.

The case continues today.

MPs study rival electric rail policies

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

The Government's piecemeal approach to railway electrification is to be examined by the all-party Commons Transport Committee, it was announced yesterday.

In particular, the committee wants to see whether the policy, announced in June by Mr Norman Fowler, when he was Secretary of State for Transport, of approving individual electrification schemes rather than the 20-year rolling programme as advocated by British Rail might increase costs and create difficulties for BR and contract industries.

The committee's hearings will start in the new year, and evidence on the following terms of reference is invited:

1. Was the joint British Railway/Department of Transport review of February last year, recommending the largest and fastest option of electrifying up to 3,400 route miles at a cost of up to £1,000m, based on realistic assumptions, and would it represent an appropriate use of the nation's resources?

2. Would the alternative policy of ad hoc approval of individual schemes on the basis of profitability and productivity improvements seriously increase the cost of electrification, and create planning difficulties for British Rail?

3. To what extent are the benefits from electrifying individual routes inter-related, and is it therefore possible satisfactorily to evaluate individual proposals without knowing the future extent of the whole electrified network?

4. To what extent will the success of electrification depend on improved productivity and working practices?

5. How true is the Government's contention that Inter-City business has not made progress towards earning an adequate return on the assets employed.

Home office report on racialism

Jonathan Pryor



Mrs Flather and her husband by their graffiti-daubed front gate

Asians bear brunt of attacks

The scale and nature of racial attacks as described in the Home Office study issued yesterday is illustrated by the following examples in which Asians have been assaulted and/or their property attacked by white people (Lucy Hodges writes).

The cases illustrate that Asians are often the main target for attack, rather than people of West Indian origin, and that the violence is not confined to inner-city areas but is also perpetrated in the affluent suburbs against prominent members of society.

Case No 1 concerns a Bangladeshi garment workers' family, which does not want to be named, but suffered attacks over months from white youths in and around a housing estate in Mile End, Tower Hamlets, east London.

The father said that he has had stones hurled at him on the way to and from work. Two of his four children, when aged seven and 10, had been kicked and punched on way home from school.

The attacks, which were at their height last year, have eased partly because of protection offered to the family by a white vigilante group. In the space of three weeks, windows of his home were broken on three occasions.

It was discovered that much of the harassment was coming from one white family which was told in no uncertain terms to desist. It did. The father said he got no help from the police.

Case No 2 concerns a Conservative councillor of Asian origin whose home in Maidenhead, Berkshire, was attacked in September when a 16-inch iron pipe was hurled through a kitchen window.

That attack was different from the first case because it was clearly planned and seemed to be the work of a white racist group who daubed "Wegs out" and "Race traitor lives here" on the walls. The latter piece of graffiti was a reference to Mrs. Shreela Flather's husband, a white barrister.

Mrs Flather, photographed above, is the country's first non-white woman JP and a commissioner with the Commission for Racial Equality. She said the attackers had clearly wanted to cause personal injury.

Case No 3 concerns another Asian, Mr Ismael Patel, who also lives in Newham, east London. He was injured in July after a dispute which turned into a fight between gangs of white and Asian youths.

It was alleged that he was cut across the forehead and had to have stitches and hospital treatment. That happened after two youths shouted something at Mr Patel about his nationality as he was on his way to the mosque.

He chased them away and when he returned from the mosque found that a brick had been thrown through his window. A fight broke out. The police were not convinced that Mr Patel was blameless or that the attack was racial.

An unremitting campaign of hate

By a Staff Reporter

Racial attacks are happening on a larger scale than anybody thought, are affecting Asians more than black people, but are not concentrated in the inner cities, a Home Office study says.

After a two-month survey of police records in 13 areas, Home Office officials were given reports on 2,851 victims of inter-racial incidents.

A quarter of these were racially motivated and officials estimated that, at the present rate, about 7,000 or so such incidents would be reported in England and Wales in a year. They said that was a low estimate.

The survey found that Asians were 50 times more likely than white people to be victimized and blacks were 36 times as likely to be attacked. Different ethnic groups suffered from different kinds of harassment.

Asians were more likely to be the victims of arson, to receive abusive telephone calls and to have windows smashed. Whites were more likely to have handbags snatched or property stolen.

The survey covered the police authorities of Bedfordshire, Greater Manchester, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Merseyside, South Wales, Sussex, Thames Valley, Warwickshire, West Midlands and West Yorkshire and the Metropolitan police.

Home Office officials talked to the police, local authority officials and minority groups in what was essentially an informal gathering exercise, rather than a formal inquiry.

Everywhere they went they heard accounts of racial violence, abuse and harassment. In most places they were told that things had become much worse in the past year and that white skinheads were responsible.

They were told of assaults, postings in the streets, abusive remarks, broken windows, slogans daubed on walls as

well as murders and serious assaults.

"It was clear to us that the Asian community widely believes that it is the object of an unremitting campaign of racial harassment which it fears will grow worse."

"In many places we were told that Asian families were too frightened to leave their homes at night or to visit the main shopping centre in town at other parts of the country young skinheads regularly congregated."

feature of contemporary British life.

Although the report stresses the lack of confidence which minority groups have in the police response to racial offences, it says the police are concerned that the nature of racial incidents makes them difficult to investigate properly.

It is often difficult to trace someone who throws a brick through a window at night unless a pattern of attacks becomes evident. The police

more widespread the sensitivity which undoubtedly already exists among many police officers. The report also suggests that local authorities need to play a co-ordinating role, many do not, and that teachers need to do many to combat racialism.

"There are worrying signs that racist activity in schools has been on the increase," it adds. "Teachers often appear to have difficulty in knowing how to react, although it is clear that a firm response to the outward manifestation—badges, leaflets, abuse—can be effective."

The report criticizes community relations councils for sometimes being more concerned with propaganda than with resolving the problems of those they claim to represent. They are accused of not always encouraging black people to contact the police over a complaint.

In the long term this could hinder police-community relations, it said.

The officials found there was a tendency of ethnic minorities to over-estimate the capacity of the police. "Despite some problems of language, it is clearly essential that reports of alleged incidents are made and made quickly, or else the trail for the police goes cold," it said.

"If rapid communication fails, it simply stores up misunderstanding and misrepresentation."

The survey did not find evidence that right-wing racist organizations were deliberately planning racial attacks. "But it has found that the propaganda of such groups is a crucial element in creating a minority of people—find it fashionable to engage in overt displays of violent racialism."

It said that the racist components in this violence and the racist aspects of hegemonism were particularly pernicious and damaging.

Put your employees' pay into the bank that's open long hours

When your employees agree to move away from cash payment, consider National Girobank. And what it offers both them and you. For your employees it offers free banking, provided they remain in credit.

With branches in over 20,000 post offices, it enables them to cash a cheque near where they work and live.

At times they find convenient too, because their post office is open long hours, including Saturday mornings.

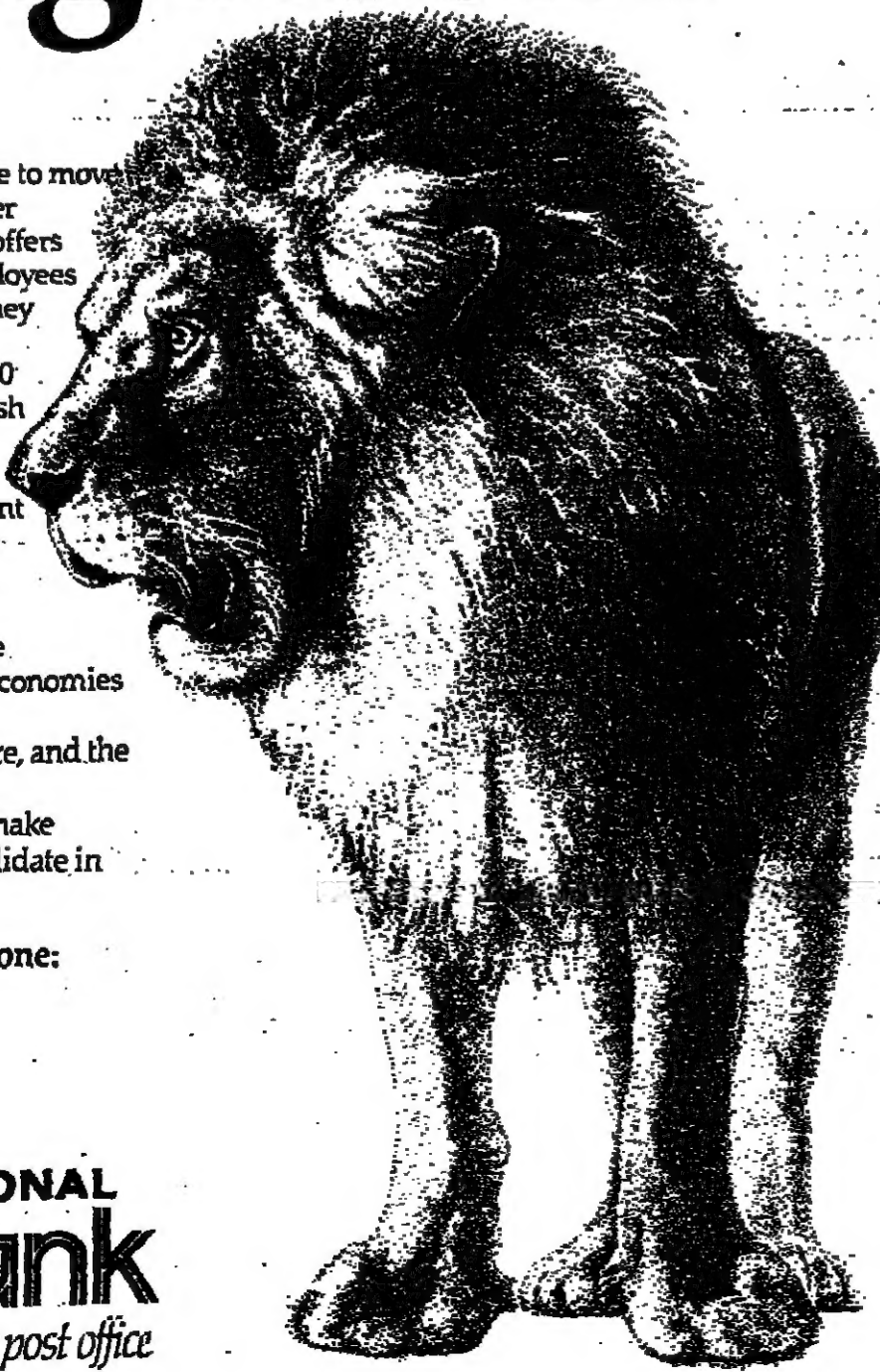
For you, Girobank offers the opportunity to make important economies and save you headaches.

We have a fund of experience, and the ability to meet tight time scales.

These are the reasons that make National Girobank a natural candidate in place of cash.

For full details, please telephone:
London 01-600 6020 Ext 258
Bootle 051-966 2402
Edinburgh 031-225 8158
Belfast 0232-23200

NATIONAL
Girobank
The king size bank at your post office



Blue words case adjourned

Blue language came naturally to the boisterous barmaid at a Conservative club, an industrial tribunal in London was told yesterday.

When a member remarked that she looked tired, Mrs Sylvia Guard, the barmaid, replied: "Well my — feet hurt, don't they?"

This is one of the words that she uses fairly regularly. Mrs Audrey Pocock, associate member at Wimbledon Conservative Club, south London, said.

When the Conservative women went on an outing to the Isle of Wight, blue language led to bawdy scenes and red knickers were displayed in the restaurant of the Solent Court Hotel, the tribunal was told.

Mrs Pocock of Effra Road, south London, claimed that as

the women started eating their soup, Mrs Guard and her friends were singing *Land of Hope and Glory*.

Mrs Guard was alleged to have said "Why aren't you here singing? What's more important, your country or your — dinner?"

Another woman said to be in Mrs Guard's party, jumped on to a table and lifted her skirt to reveal long red knickers. Then a second woman jumped up to show off her underwear. "The behaviour was really disgusting," Mrs Pocock said.

Mrs Guard, aged 45, of Gale Close, Mitcham, Surrey, was dismissed after an emergency meeting of the club committee. She is claiming unfair dismissal from the club. The hearing was adjourned until December 15.

Birth rate drop disputed

By a Staff Reporter

The birth rate in the first half of 1981 in England and Wales declined by between four and five per cent, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys said yesterday.

Figures for five births in March and June this year were, respectively, 156,000 and 160,000, comparable figures for 1980 were 162,300 and 168,100.

The decline appears to reverse a small but steady growth in the birth rate since 1977.

However, Dr David Every of the British Society for Population Studies said that the decline was "an optical illusion" as there had never been any significant increase in the first place. The apparent rise between 1977 and 1981 was merely a "slight

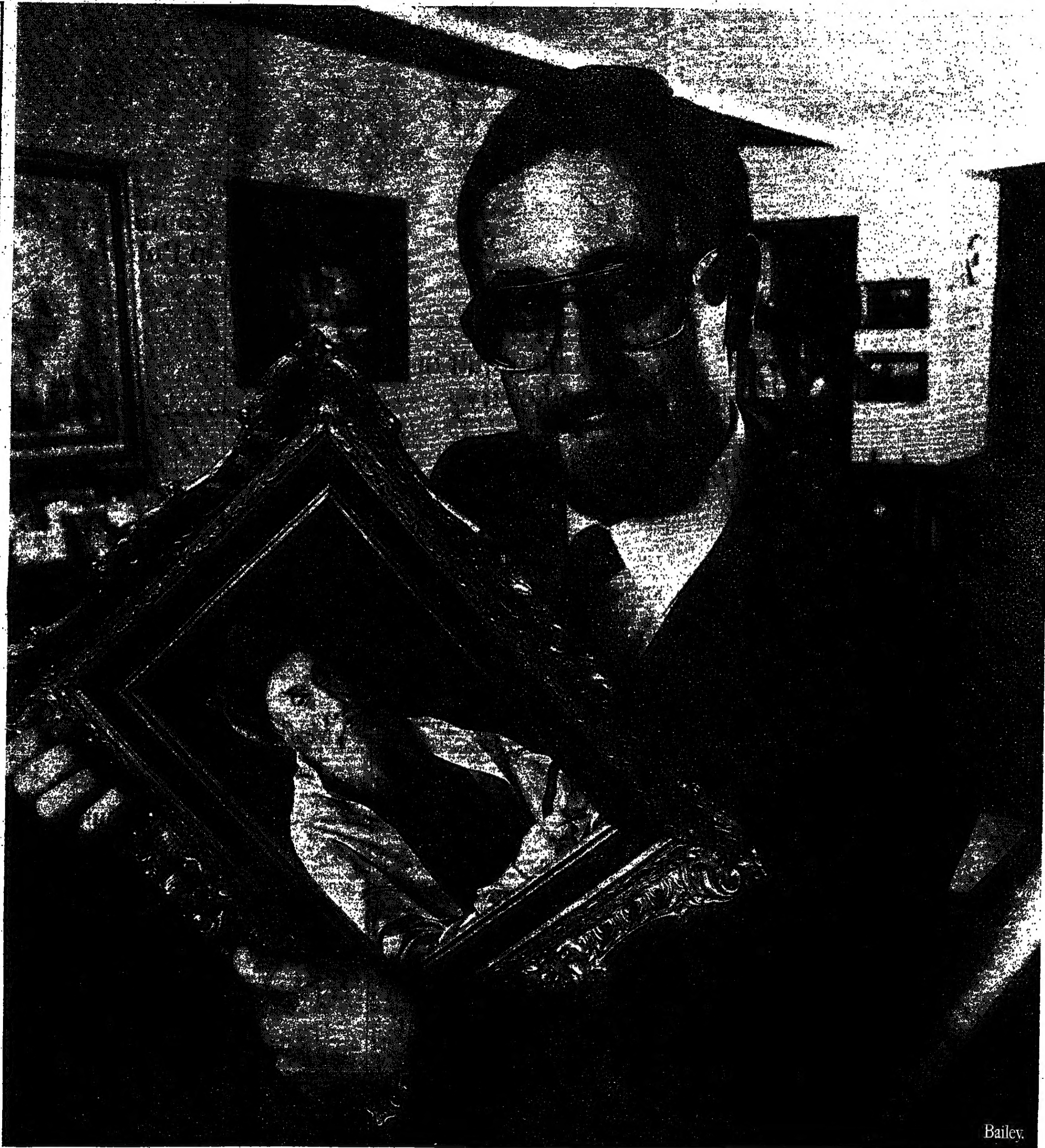
hiccup" in the statistics and took no account of the fact that fertility rates had been declining.

Results of the 1981 population census for Merseyside, also published yesterday, showed a decrease of 8.7 per cent since 1971, from 1,656,545 to 1,511,915. The steepest decline, 15.4 per cent, was in the Liverpool district.

Those figures were typical of the country as a whole, the census office said. "Metropolitan areas are losing population, and the larger the population, the faster the decline."

Census figures for the Welsh county of Gwynedd showed that 61.2 per cent of the population are Welsh-speaking, a decline of 3.5 per cent in ten years.

"How I became one of the richest clients I have."



Bailey

"Selling" is a word some people don't like very much, but it's brought me many satisfied clients and the means to do some of the things I value most.

Like being able to travel and buy fine paintings.

I first decided I would travel while I was shivering through my first three months of business in our unheated sun lounge.

I don't know when I developed a love of paintings, but fortunately I did, and even more fortunately I can now afford to buy them.

What do I mean by selling? I mean communicating. Going out and talking to people, uncovering financial problems they may be unaware of, and then creating solutions so attractive that they just have to be accepted.

I need the best tools for the job, the products, ideas and information which come from first-rate life companies. For their innovative products and the back-up

Tony Gordon on selling

they give, I rate Albany Life among the best.

They have helped us grow. No longer a sun lounge, you'll now find Redcliffe Associates in rather elegant offices, fully equipped with our own computer. After all, a prosperous, comfortable environment helps you and your clients feel relaxed and confident.

But our job is to take our services to the public. So it is in their offices, and sometimes their homes, where most of our business is still done.

How do we find prospects, people to talk to? In my early days a prospect was anyone I came in contact with: the plumber, the carpenter, the electrician, the lively young garage mechanic and the man in the corner shop.

Now, many of those are wealthy and successful people who recommend us to other wealthy and

successful people. It's their way of repaying us for the service they receive. It's what you sell that's important, the quality of your advice, the service you give, the products and companies you use.

About 70% of our new business comes from existing clients. That's because they are happy with us. When we promise to "look after their retirement planning and insurance needs for the next 30 years," we really mean it, so we can't give them less than the best.

There are many good companies around, but none have done more to help us keep our promises than Albany Life. And I put my money where my mouth is, I give them my own pension contribution.

Albany Life



Russia sticks to five-year targets despite setbacks

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Nov 17

The Soviet Union today announced that it was sticking to its targets for the current five-year plan, in spite of this year's disastrous harvest and the economic difficulties admitted by President Brezhnev yesterday.

At the opening session of the Supreme Soviet, the equivalent of Parliament, Mr Nikolai Baibakov, chairman of the State Planning Committee, said the annual grain harvest until 1985 would be 239 million tonnes.

Like Mr Brezhnev, he gave no figure for this year's harvest, which is reliably reported to be no higher than 175 million tonnes. But he said that in four years' time the Russians would be producing 18.2 million tonnes of meat and 102 million tonnes of milk a year.

Mr Baibakov told the 1,500 deputies assembled in the hall in the heart of the Kremlin that overall the Soviet economy would grow by 13 per cent in the five-year plan, which began in January. Industrial production would go up 25 per cent and agricultural output 13 per cent.

For the current year, which Mr Brezhnev told the Party Central Committee yesterday was a rather poor one, Soviet national income—the rough equivalent of gross national product—would grow by 3 per cent, with industrial output rising less than planned at 3.4 per cent. The target for next

year was similarly modest, with an overall growth of 3 per cent. The state planning chief did not hide his disappointment that growth appears to be so meagre. There would have been greater success he said, "had it been possible to overcome shortcomings in the work of a number of industrial ministries and enterprises. These shortcomings, and also the difficulties that developed in agriculture did not make it possible to ensure... implementation of annual planned assignments."

Mr Brezhnev said yesterday that the improvement in food supplies was the country's main political and economic problem. Today he heard Mr Baibakov explain that the wanted emergency food programme would be based on priority growth and rates of output of grain and fodder.

In the next five years investment in agriculture would amount to nearly 190,000 million roubles (\$145,000m) and would swallow some 27 per cent of all Soviet capital investment.

Mr Baibakov promised that real incomes for the Russians would grow by 16.5 per cent during the current plan, and he said new consumer goods would be available to satisfy people's needs.

On the industrial front the output of oil is planned to reach 630 million tonnes a year by 1985. Gas will reach 630,000 million cubic metres, an increase of 45 per cent on the

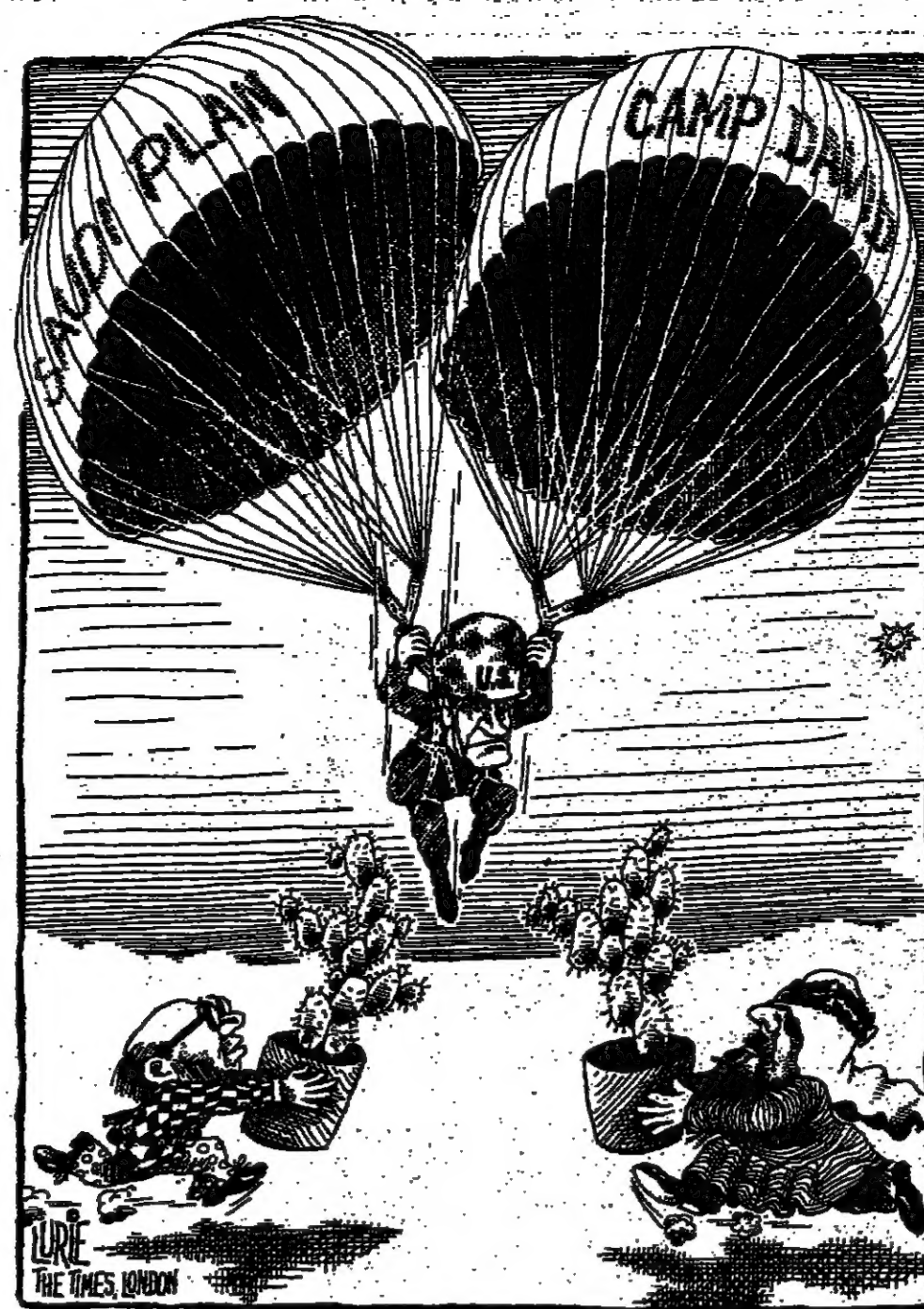
last year of the old plan, and the output of coal in 1985 will be 775 million tonnes.

Altogether the vast sum of 132,000 million roubles will be invested in fuel and energy, half as much again as in the last plan. Soviet foreign trade would grow by 22.5 per cent during the current plan, but the emphasis would be on trade with other communist countries, which would increase its share from 54 to 58 per cent.

All these figures were heard with what looked like bored patience from a sea of deputies, assembled from all parts of the country. The Supreme Soviet consists of two chambers, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, and they meet in joint session twice a year for only three days to approve the plans laid before them.

After Mr Baibakov's report, further details of the national budget were given by Mr Vasily Garbuzov, the Finance Minister. He attacked the aggressive intentions of the West, and suggested the Russians would have to spend a lot of money to maintain combat readiness.

But the defence budget he announced remained the same as last year's, at 17,050m roubles, or 5.3 per cent of state expenditure. Western analysts say the real figure is at least twice as much because many items of defence spending are accounted for under different headings.



PLO ambushes West Bank Arab leader

From Christopher Walker, Ramallah, Nov 17

The struggle between radical and moderate forces in the occupied West Bank escalated today when the Palestine Liberation Organization claimed responsibility for an ambush which severely wounded one of the local leaders in this year's election campaign.

The attack was launched as Mr Youssef El Khatib, chairman of the newly formed Ramallah district village league, was driving to his office here with his aged 23-year-old son. A gunman opened fire at a crossroads, killing the son instantly and hitting Mr El Khatib in the head. Tonight he was in a critical condition in an Israeli hospital.

Israeli troops immediately launched a wide-ranging security operation arresting several dozen Arabs for interrogation. Road blocks were set up near the town and soldiers patrolled in vehicles equipped with heavy machine guns.

Since the appointment of an Israeli civilian governor of the West Bank on November 1, the authorities had been banking heavily on winning the cooperation of the three existing village leagues in an attempt to introduce limited self-rule for the 700,000 Arab inhabitants.

Mr El Khatib, aged 60, was a village mukhtar who became self-appointed leader of the Ramallah league on its foundation in December 1980. Like other league leaders in the Hebron and Bethlehem districts, he was prepared to co-operate closely with Israel in exchange for substantial development funds.

For weeks the Israelis have been providing a round-the-clock guard for the founder and several leaders of the leagues. Mr Mustapha Dadeen, a former Jordanian Cabinet minister, but in spite of repeated death threats from radical Palestinians in the form of leaflets and radio broadcasts from Lebanon, it appeared that no adequate protection was provided for Mr El Khatib.

When I visited his headquarters less than three hours after the shooting there were no Israeli soldiers in the vicinity and only two frightened looking Arab armed men. The two-roomed office over Ramallah's Gardena restaurant.

Neither would discuss

whether they would now stay in the village, but both kept peering anxiously through the first floor window. The idea of establishing the league is attributed to Professor Menachem Milson, the new civilian governor who has argued the possibility of organizing the conservative rural population which makes up 70 per cent of the West Bank, as a counterweight to the radicalised 30 per cent living in the towns.

In a statement issued in Beirut, a PLO spokesman said that the organization would continue to strike at what he described as "any agents involved in the autonomy plan".

Today's ambush came after more than two weeks of some of the worst Arab disturbances and punitive Israeli reprisals seen in the West Bank since its conquest in 1967. In diplomatic circles it was regarded as the opening of an extended violent struggle between local Arabs battling the PLO and those willing to cooperate openly with Israel.

Elsewhere in the West Bank, Palestinian disturbances continued. In Bethlehem a further 15 Arabs were made homeless after the Israelis dynamited the house of a family whose teenage son was suspected of throwing petrol bombs at Israeli vehicles. The move brought to five the number of Arab houses demolished as reprisals in the past 48 hours.

There was uproar in the Knesset, when Mr Charles Bitan, of Israel's new Communist Party, claimed that the policy of blowing up houses was comparable to that practised by Hitler in Nazi Germany.

Mr Bitan was ejected after refusing to withdraw his statement or leave the chamber. □ Tel Aviv.—An Israeli military court sentenced four Palestinian guerrillas to life imprisonment today for killing six Jewish settlers in the West Bank town of Hebron in May last year (Reuters reports).

The four were found guilty last week of sniping and murdering the settlers while they were returning from Sabbath eve prayers at Hebron's Cave of Patriarchs.

Bright Star shines in air defence

From Robert Fisk, Cairo, Nov 17

An assortment of Soviet and American-made ground-to-air missiles were fired into the sky 25 miles north-west of Cairo this afternoon as Egyptian and United States troops showed off their anti-aircraft defence systems in the Western Desert in their second day of joint training.

The Americans made no bones about who their presumed enemy might be: several of their aerial targets turned out to be fictitious models of the Soviet MiG-23 fighters, complete with red stars on the wings and tails.

Lieutenant-Colonel Darrel McFerron, of the American Elgheeth Airborne Division, claimed later that the practice shoot had been a valuable experience because his troops had been able to see the Soviet-equipped Egyptian air defence system in action—the type of system, as he put it, "that we could encounter in combat".

American troops scored a direct hit and two "technical kills"—which in military jargon means near misses—with three shoulder-fired "Redeye" heat-seeking missiles before the Egyptian Army employed its own Soviet-manufactured Sam 7 missiles hitting a piloted drone with the first shot.

Both the Syrian Army and guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization are equipped with Sam 7s and it would not be surprising if the Israelis took a particular interest in today's exercise.

The American rapid deployment force, whose 15,000 men are taking part in the "Bright Star 82" manoeuvres, also displayed its portable Chaparral heat-seeking missiles which were fired from tanks at a series of orange drones.

Lieutenant-General Robert Kingston, the commander of the United States force, claimed that the two armies had put on "a damn good exercise", a view apparently shared by Lieutenant-General Muhammad Abdul Fattah, who is Egyptian Defence Minister, who sat beside the American officer, smiling broadly throughout the display.

Communists quit in earthquake city

From Peter Nicholls, Rome, Nov 17

The political earth is shaking in the south with the resignation today of the municipal administration in Naples a week from the first anniversary of the huge earthquake which cost nearly 3,000 lives.

The Communist mayor, Senator Maurizio Valenzi, was still too unwell after a recent operation to attend the session of the municipal council which marked the close, for the moment at least, of six years of left-wing rule in the south's largest city.

Last week Senator Valenzi was abandoned by the Socialists and by the Christian Democrats. Today the Christian Democrats formally put an end to his administration by passing a motion of no confidence on the grounds of inefficiency.

As a result Senator Valenzi and the remaining nine Communist councillors threw in their hand. Unless the left-wing alliance can be put together again, the alternative looks like local elections.

The regional administration in Campania, of which Naples is the capital, had already resigned. The consequences of elections at such a moment could clearly be serious. Campania was badly hit by the earthquake. Naples itself appeared at first to have escaped reasonably unscathed and with almost no loss of life, but as time has passed the city, too, has felt tragically the effects of the disaster.

Whole districts in the old centre are now uninhabitable because of structural weaknesses in the ancient buildings. In some cases the ground has shifted so far that the village in the countryside.

Sensor Valenzi himself was the Government's commissioner responsible for a massive programme of new housing intended to relieve some of the

social pressures, of which the worst are a lack of housing and work. He expected the project to give new life to the city's economy.

But he failed to gain the Government's agreement to the posting of army units in the zone chosen for the new housing estates. His hope was to keep criminal speculation and illegal squatting out of the whole scheme.

His six years in charge of Naples taught him some unpleasant facts. One of the city's maladies, he has said repeatedly, was that security rather than the chance to work was the first consideration of the people. This outlook has certainly worsened since the earthquake struck Campania and Lucania.

In Naples itself 143 schools are still occupied by 12,000 people without homes: in all the homeless total about 170,000. The housing plan for winter of 1981-82, Valenzi is responsible for, was based on £1,000m expenditure.

But there have been nearly 200 gang murders so far this year in the Naples area alone, and prostitution is increasing fast. Few people in Naples doubt that social problems of this magnitude can only encourage terrorism and crime.

The shortage of schools was already felt before the earthquake. Now, with the occupation of school buildings in the old centre of Naples, the poorer families suffer most. Frequent demonstrations are staged because of the lack of facilities and of work.

Almost all the deaths and the destruction of whole towns and villages occurred largely in the mountainous areas to the south of Naples. Directly winter has returned, temperatures well below zero are reported, with biting winds as the first snow falls.

Unions in attack on Reagan

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, November 17

The hundredth birthday convention of the American labour movement is turning into a hostile demonstration of anti-government feeling.

The tone was set yesterday when Mr Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), called President Reagan a "cold hearted" and "hard" man.

Mr Walter Mondale, the former vice-president, who is a front-running presidential aspirant for 1984, said he could not remember a president who had worse relations with organized labour.

Mr Thomas O'Neill, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, said the President was no friend of the working man. "The sad truth is that his record is the direct result of the Reagan Administration policy."

It is a terrible time for the trade union movement to be celebrating its centenary. Led by Mr Reagan's example in dealing firmly with the strike controllers, managers all over the country are taking on unions and winning strikes. Strikes are fewer, and union membership is declining.

Unions represent a fifth of the national work force. In the past they represented over a quarter. The most heavily unionized industries are those in most trouble, including the car industry, rubber and steel and even the service industries. To keep their companies alive and competitive, the number of workers voting to withdraw union recognition is increasing. In 1979 workers in 77 plants voted for de-recognition. Last year the figure was 293.

Computer-based technologies have shown unionization. Small plants, staffed with mainly white-collar workers, or production plants, or heavily automated that managerial staff can easily keep production lines running, have kept the unions out.

Even in the coal industry, owners are starting non-union mines in the heart of the Illinois field. Mr Kirkland has to bring the union movement up to date. He is taking it to the streets. He is making resolutions that are expected to help him in the task.

He wants dues to be raised to help set up a labour institute for public affairs (LIPA), which he hopes, become a powerful tool to get Labour's point of view across to the public.

S Africa has uranium for power station

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Nov 17

South Africa says it has acquired enough enriched uranium to supply the country's first nuclear power station under construction at Koeberg, near Cape Town, and to enable the plant to start operating on schedule from the end of next year.

Supply of the fuel had been in doubt after America's decision five years ago to stop sending shipments of enriched uranium to South Africa because of Pretoria's refusal to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Natural uranium is mined extensively in South Africa and Namibia by Rio Tinto Zinc and other multinational firms, but the uranium ore has to be sent to the United States for enrichment. The enriched material is then sent to France to be made into fuel rods for the reactor.

America's control of South Africa's enriched uranium supplies had been seen as a powerful bargaining lever which could have been used, with others, to apply pressure to Pretoria to grant independence to Namibia on terms acceptable to the international community.

Mr Koeberg is to begin operating as planned at the end of 1982, the fuel rods must be ready for loading next June or July. Any delay could lead to heavy losses for Eskom, South Africa's state-owned electricity

Supply Commission, which is financially responsible for the project. Now it appears that Eskom has been able to obtain the supplies it needs from non-American sources because of a world surplus of enriched uranium caused by cutbacks in many national nuclear power programmes.

News that the enriched uranium had been obtained was first disclosed last week by Transnuclear, the French company which will turn it into fuel rods, and later confirmed by Eskom. The South Africans declined, however, to say where they had got the material.

According to newspaper reports here, Eskom is confident that the new source of enriched uranium can supply South Africa's needs until they can be met by the country's own gas centrifuge enrichment process under development at Valindaba. The Valindaba complex could be producing 50 tons of enriched uranium fuel a year by the mid-1980s.

There have been repeated allegations that South Africa is clandestinely developing a military as well as a civil nuclear capability. It is thought that a satellite-observed explosion over the South Atlantic in September 1979 might have been caused by the testing of a nuclear device.

Cautious first round in Polish crisis talks

By Richard Boyer

The Polish Government and Solidarity, the independent trade union, both nervously trading a path between cautious concession and commitment to hard-won principle, last night opened a series of talks aimed at easing the political tension in the country.

But while both sides affirmed their goodwill, it was clear that there were still immense obstacles facing any attempt to form a "condition-style" alliance.

The Government is pinning its hopes on a "Front of National Understanding" which would include other parties apart from the Communists—the Peasants' party and the small Democratic Party—as well as youth and women's organizations. Solidarity could have a consultative role in such a front.

But Solidarity has quite different ideas, demanding full partnership in a "social-economic council" as well as increased access to television and radio, and an independent judiciary and free local elections.

The two sides are expected to break into six working groups which will examine in detail the main problems, including food pricing and distribution and come up with joint proposals.

Unless common ground can be found, the crisis will access to the state-controlled news media, the chances of an effective coalition are slight. Probably the most serious stumbling block is Solidarity's request for free local elections.

Leaders of the Silesian Solidarity branch have already called on their members to start selecting candidates for local government elections.

challenging the procedure in force whereby candidates for election are chosen by the Communist-controlled National Unity Front.

The key point in the present talks is how the Government will react to the Solidarity election demands. If it chose signs of turning down the Silesian move, this will reinforce the scepticism in Solidarity who believe that the Government's talk of a Front of National Understanding is simply an attempt to emasculate the independent union.

On the other hand, Solidarity seems to want to avoid a confrontation in the talks. Mr Marek Brunn, Solidarity's national spokesman, declared yesterday: "We are not preparing ourselves for an all-out bayonet charge on the Government."

The Government too has issued a statement indicating that it was ready to make some concessions, but it has also set firm limits to its negotiating position.

"The goodwill of the authorities and readiness for constructive cooperation cannot be indefinitely put to the test," it said. The present student unrest, which it chose to clamp down on, Polish universities, could pose a serious challenge to the Government, coming on top of farmers protests and continuing labour disputes in various parts of the country.

The first session of the talks last night was devoted principally to procedural matters, though these too are likely to prove contentious.

The Government delegation is led by Mr Stanislaw Cieslak, the minister in charge of union affairs. Mr Stanislaw Wadolowski leads the Solidarity side.

Dollar hunt to raise Mary Rose

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Nov 17

Amid the commercial baroque of the New York Yacht Club, the Mary Rose Trust yesterday launched an American attempt to raise \$2m (£1m) and the Mary Rose itself.

The fight to lift Henry VIII's warship from the bed of the Solent has become a race against time. The ship must be raised by this time next year, otherwise the wreck will have deteriorated to an unacceptable extent.

If sufficient funds to complete the project are not forthcoming, a decision will have to be made, perhaps as early as January, to backfill the site. The mud and clay which has preserved this unique archaeological site from the depredations of time will be put back.

Now that the site is uncovered, the life is taking its toll. Mr Margaret Rule, the project's chief archaeologist, explained that the ship was last known to be alive in July, 1975.

Later Mr Healey called on a group of relatives of Chilean political prisoners who are holding a vigil at St Martin-in-the-Fields church in Trafalgar Square to draw public attention to the plight of their relatives. He told them that he and his colleagues in the Labour Party would continue to urge the British Government to maintain pressure on the Chilean authorities to stop abuses of human rights.

The three-day vigil in the crypt of the church is due to end tomorrow when Señor Kast leaves Britain.

IN BRIEF

Former leader dies in detention

Johannesburg.—Mr Tefihwa, the leader of the Black People's Convention died in detention last week two days after being taken to a police station in the Venda Bantustan (homeland). The Sowetan reported, giving as its source a statement from other people detained by the Venda police.

According to the paper, Asapo, the black nationalist movement, intends to sue the Venda government and has demanded a post-mortem examination of Mr Mofoka, who is reported to have been in excellent health at the time of his arrest.

Surgeon wins vote

Washington.—Dr C. Everett Koop, a Philadelphia surgeon and a strong opponent of abortion, is to become Surgeon General of the United States, after a long Senate confirmation battle which ended in a 68-24 vote in his favour.

Emergency continues

Colombo.—The Sri Lankan Parliament has approved a resolution to extend the existing state of emergency for a fourth successive month because of the continuing spate of robberies.

Protest broken up

Khartoum.—Sudanese riot police using batons and tear gas broke up an anti-government demonstration at Khartoum University by students who were protesting at recently announced economic measures, witnesses said.

Restricted coverage

Lusaka.—Zambian television has only three reels of unused film left and will restrict film coverage to presidential functions until the end of January, the official Zambian News Agency reported.

Egyptian writer interrogated

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, Nov 17

Mr Muhammad Heikal, Egypt's internationally known author and journalist, was interrogated for more than three hours today in connexion with articles he has written opposing the late President Anwar Sadat's domestic and foreign policies.

Mr Heikal is among a wide spectrum of journalists, lawyers, academicians and religious figures detained during the last week of Mr Sadat's regime for allegedly discrediting the government abroad and fomenting sectarian strife.

Mr Mumtaz Nassar, Mr Heikal's lawyer, told The Times that the interrogation in the offices of the socialist prosecutor involved articles opposing the Camp David peace accords with Israel, the Jerusalem trip in 1977, and writings upholding the freedom of the press against controversial laws seeking to silence criticism and opposition.

Mr Heikal, aged 57, former editor of Al-Ahram, is the author of several books on Arab politics with emphasis on Egypt. He has also written articles for several Western newspapers, including The Times and the New York Times, and contributes to several Arab newspapers.

President Hosni Mubarak, who succeeded President Sadat, has said all those arrested under Mr Sadat would be released if proved innocent.



President Yitzhak Navon of Israel visiting Mrs Jihan Sadat in Cairo yesterday to offer his condolences to her. He read her a letter he received from President Sadat just before his assassination.

Bangladesh poll protest

Dacca, Nov 17.—The opposition Awami League led by Dr Kamal Hossain said today that it would organize a protest campaign against the election of Mr Abdus Sattar, the ruling Bangladesh National Party (BNP), as the country's new president.

[Results from all but one of the country's 21,873 polling centres gave Mr Sattar 14,217,601 votes, or 65.8 per cent of the polls against 6,584,880 votes for Dr Hossain, who got 25.35 per cent. A.P.P. Dr Hossain said the election was rigged and that there would be a protest march in Dacca tomorrow and a national protest on November 23. Mr Sattar denied the rigging charge, saying such tactics were

Chad peace force chief arrives

By Our Foreign Staff

The Nigerian commander of the pan-African peace-keeping force for Chad arrived in Ndjamena, the capital, yesterday, and discussed the deployment with President Goukouni Oueddei.

General G. O. Eliga was accompanied by a high command of 18 officers from countries contributing to the force.

British seek truth on missing man

By David Cross

British political leaders are stepping up the pressure on the Chilean authorities to explain the disappearance of Mr William Beausire, a young businessman with dual British and Chilean nationality, who has not been seen since the mid-1970s. It is generally assumed that Mr Beausire died in the custody of Dina, the Chilean secret police, after being imprisoned and tortured.

During talks in London yesterday, Mr Richard Lucas, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, expressed the British Government's concern that the Chilean Government had been unable to come up with a satisfactory reason for Mr Beausire's disappearance.

DRUG PERIL IN FRANCE

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, Nov 17

Fifteen thousand people in France, according to M René Teulade, president of the Fédération de la Mutualité Française, a private insurance organization, with a membership of 23 million.

He told a press conference yesterday that out of 100 deaths, nearly three were due to the ill-use or abuse of drugs. Professor Paul Lecaet, an expert in pharmacology, said that the main danger lay in the interaction of various drugs.

Carrington warns EEC after frustrating talks

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Nov 17

European foreign ministers ended two days of frustrating argument in Brussels today with little to show for their work.

Internally, progress towards agreement on reshaping the Community was so limited that Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary and current president of the council, felt obliged to issue a stern warning about the consequences for Europe if attitudes did not change.

Externally, it continued to prove impossible to draw up the terms for sending a European peacekeeping force to Sinai in the face of comprehensive Greek refusal to accept such an idea at this stage.

The main work of the meeting centred on preparing the way for the European summit in London next week. That was ahead of still so obscure that the ministers are being recalled to Brussels on Thursday in the hope that in the interval they will separately realize that too much is at stake to prolong the argument.

"Either we make solid progress next week across the whole spectrum, in which case we will have given the Community the necessary impulse for change," Lord Carrington said, "or we fail to reconcile our differences and will have done a grave disservice to the Community as a whole."

The discussions, he went on, had been wide-ranging, covering agriculture, other policies and the budget. "I wish I could say that all these discussions were as fruitful as they were wide-ranging, but I could not go as far as that."

It was, he said, that the summit succeeded in reaching broad agreement on operational guidelines, so that work could go ahead to narrow the differences. Lord Carrington had accordingly asked the ministers to reflect on their government's attitudes between now and the Thursday meeting.

There was a real danger if attitudes continued unchanged. It would be idiotic, he said, to pretend that there was at this stage anything like a clear substantive document to put before the summit meeting with "a force" of national positions needing to be cut away.

Lord Carrington was more diplomatic in talking about the proposed European peacekeeping force for the Sinai. The problem was that the ministers had to state their intentions in the least provocative manner "and in the Middle East situation everything you say is provocative."

He refused to comment on the view put forward by M. Claude Cheysson, the French Minister, that the European force would in fact comprise not men, but materials. For Lord Carrington the important point to the United States — which had invited the participation of four European countries (Britain, France, Holland and Italy) — was that these countries agreed to take part.

The view of the new Greek Government is that sending in such a force would run counter to the wishes of the majority of Arab states and therefore should not be considered at this stage.

Mr Ioannis Haralambopoulos, the Greek Minister, would raise no objection to the four member states agreeing to send a contingent to the token force, but he would refuse to allow them to go in the name of Europe.

475 Troops in Salvador death toll

San Salvador, Nov 17 — A total of 475 soldiers, including 28 officers, have died in the first 10 months of the year, and more than a 1,000 were wounded in action against guerrillas, Rafael Flores Lima, the Salvadoran armed forces chief, said here.

He could give no precise figures for guerrilla losses, but indicated as an example of the casualty ratio on either side that in current operations in the northern Cabanas district the Army killed more than 150 guerrillas for the loss of 13 men and an officer and 20 wounded.

According to the legal aid service run by the Archdiocese of San Salvador, the Army killed 78 people during the last nine days of October.

The Minister of Defence denied a statement released by this service yesterday that 65 civilians, including 15 women and 44 teenagers, had been arrested recently and taken by helicopter to unknown destinations.

President Fidel Castro of Cuba said today that only a negotiated political solution could end the civil war in El Salvador. The war was "the only sensible, intelligent and serious way to solve the problem," the official newspaper *Granma* quoted him as telling reporters.

Dr Castro said the Salvadoran Government, and the United States sought a military solution.

He denied American allegations that Cuba had sent between 500 and 600 troops to Nicaragua in September. But he said that 2,000 Cuban volunteers, more than half of them women, had arrived there — Reuters.

Milestones in treating the blind

From Our Correspondent Nairobi, Nov 17

A mobile medical team near Nairobi, will tomorrow carry out the ten millionth treatment to combat blindness using a device called a mobile clinic, provided by the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind.

On the same day in India, a blind villager from near Delhi is due to have his sight restored by eye surgeons. He will be the millionth beneficiary to benefit from the sight restoration programme of the society.

A spokesman for the society in Nairobi said its programmes, operating in 36 countries, had benefited countless people since the society was formed in Britain 31 years ago.

The mobile clinic where the ten millionth treatment will be administered is at present operating 20 miles from Nairobi, but similar clinics are in daily use in widely scattered locations in places many miles from hospitals or other medical facilities.

Last year throughout the world, the society's facilities made it possible to treat 1.3 million patients for eye conditions which could have led to serious eye defects, while 31,963 operations were performed to prevent imminent blindness.

More than 50 mobile eye clinics provided by the society are working in 18 Commonwealth countries, often manned by staff from the local health service.

In Kenya, trachoma, a potentially blinding eye disease, is the most common cause of blindness, with 100,000 people suffering from it.

Parched plains of Castile yearn for healing rains

From Richard Wigg, Segovia, Nov 17

A flock of some 400 sheep nibble the hard dry stubble against the immense skyline of the Castilian plains. The shepherd holds a traditional crook in one hand, but from the other hangs a transistor radio.

"I no longer listen for the weather forecast. It has not rained in my village since May and I no longer believe in miracles," he says.

Two and a half months after the autumn rains should have commenced in this part of central Spain, the fields all look exactly as they did in August, after harvesting.

Where the shepherd should now be finding green pasture for his animals, which provide his sole means of livelihood, the remaining stubble offers the only chance to avoid the burden of buying barley throughout winter.

When he starts buying feed, water has been rationed.

Three brothers together farming 300 acres in a village near the Guadarrama mountains, say: "Even if it rains tomorrow, the blows for us have already fallen, for we have only harvested 45 per cent of our normal wheat and barley crop this summer because of the drought."

"The bill to keep all our 1,000 head of sheep alive is now running at 16,000 pesetas (more than £90) a day, plus straw, right through till next April. One year like this can wipe out three good years and wipe out millions of pesetas in debt."

In their village drinking water has been rationed.

Another cattle farmer has water for his herd brought by tankers.

The 18-month drought, which is also affecting Andalusia and Extremadura, is probably the worst this century.

As the Government prepares a second set of costly emergency measures, Señor José Luis García, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, has estimated losses so far at 1,500 million pesetas, only 40 per cent of which have been made good by the Exchequer.

The economics research team under Professor Fuentes Quintana, predicts a 6 per cent drop in national agricultural production this year. But if the whole of the sowing season goes by without prolonged rain, the drop could be 20 per cent over two years.



than 30 per cent full and other reservoirs are 25 per cent full, compared with 57 per cent last year. This year's sowing season may be affected for the second year running by lack of snow.

Scientists have added to the gloom by pointing out that the "Golden Age" (1956 to 1975) was the most rainy period of the century and an exception. Large parts of "Dry Spain" may now be going back to normal, which could put in question some of the techniques of modern agriculture.

Cardinal González Martín, the Primate of Spain, last week had thousands of people go through the streets of Toledo praying for an end to the drought. "God is above the laws of nature and can help us in our necessities," he said.

Labour MEPs in socialist clash

From George Clark European Political Correspondent Strasbourg, Nov 17

Seven British Labour MEPs were at loggerheads with the rest of the 120-strong European socialist group of the European Parliament today when they backed a left-wing declaration, supported by communists, calling for a debate in plenary session on nuclear disarmament.

The group has set up a working party to draw up an agreed statement, an unlikely prospect since some socialists refuse to accept that the European Parliament has any business discussing defence issues, believing that it should be restricted to matters covered by the Treaty of Rome.

But Mr Ernest Glinne (Belgium), leader of the group, criticized the British MEPs for "flying in the face of instructions." They are Mr Roland Boyes (Durham), Miss Ann Clwyd (Wales Mid and West), Miss Joyce Quin (South Tyne and Wear), Mr Winston Griffiths (South Wales), Mr Richard Balfie (London, South Inner), Mr Alfred Lomas (London, North-East), and Mr John Hume (Northern Ireland).

Justifying their action, Mr Boyes said defence had already been put on the agenda for this week's session. It allows for a debate on a report prepared by M. André Diligent (Christian Democrat, France) on the protection of the shipping supply routes to Europe.

"We are constantly being put in the position of having to react to right-wing moves," Mr Boyes said. "It is time we took the initiative, and the two million people who demonstrated recently in Europe against nuclear weapons want to see their views represented. We should choose the ground for debate, not the Christian Democrats and the Tories."

The left-wingers want the Parliament to debate a motion calling on the American and Soviet arms negotiators meeting in Geneva on November 30 to take into account the European mass protests, to reject the stationing of new Nato medium-range nuclear missiles on European soil, to seek the dismantling of similar missiles installed by the Soviet Union, to ban the deployment of neutron bombs, and to work for the gradual elimination of all nuclear weapons in Europe.

The declaration is also backed by Mrs Winifred Ewing, Scottish Nationalist MP for the Highlands and Islands.

Mrs Barbara Castle, leader of the British Labour section of the socialist group, is not in Strasbourg this week. She injured her back gardening on Sunday.

Bizarre trial in California

Court hears offer to exchange Polish spy

From Ivor Davies Los Angeles, Nov 17

A Polish businessman has been found guilty here of complicity in espionage for helping an American aerospace engineer pass secret information to Warsaw.

Marian Zacharski, aged 30, offered no defence against the charge which was based on the evidence of William Bell, a former employee of the Hughes Aircraft Corporation. Mr Bell said he had paid Mr Zacharski \$95,000 (£49,000) for his part in the spying.

The lawyer for Mr Zacharski said he hoped the American Government would agree to send his client back to Poland in exchange for an unnamed American prisoner there.

For the past month observers at the espionage trial have been given a fascinating glimpse at what is purported to be the world of modern spying. The revelations came fast and furious during the trial, which ended yesterday.

According to the evidence the kind of conversation that might take place between a couple of spies meeting for the first time could be "The ice cold in Iceland?" drawing a response of "Yes, its good for ice tea."

occasions and given filmed documents to two Polish agents. In return he received \$110,000 in money and gold coins.

The testimony was bizarre, even amusing, at times.

Mr Bell said Mr Zacharski gave him a special camera for photographing documents and sent him to men he believed were Polish agents. They gave him a tie rack with three hidden compartments. If the rack were opened by customs the film would be exposed and the documents obliterated. He thought it was a stupid idea because it would have aroused suspicion.

On another trip to Austria he said one of the agents suggested someone should drop a bag of gold coins in his basket while he was at a supermarket. "I thought that was stupid," he said, pointing out that he might have some difficulty explaining a bag of gold coins when he reached the checkout.

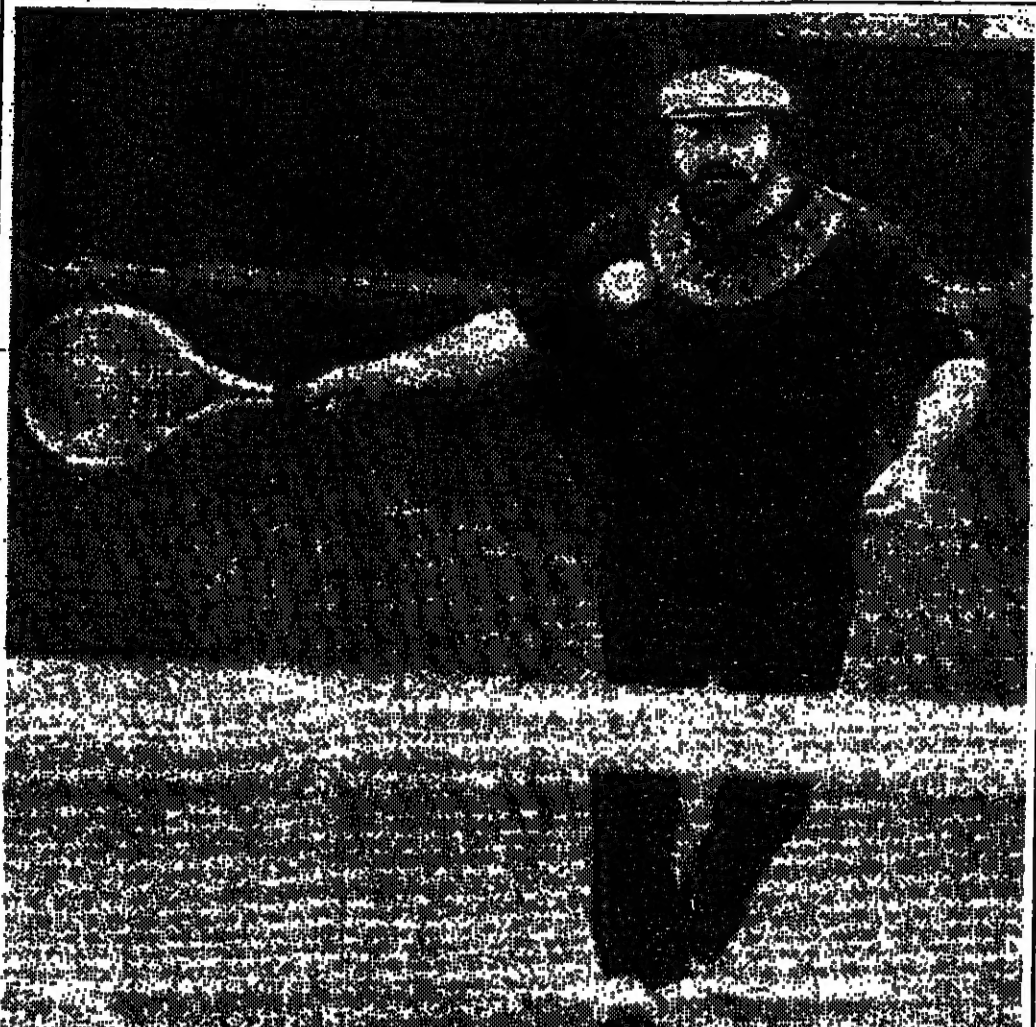
Mr Zacharski's defence lawyer portrayed Mr Bell as untrustworthy and described him as a Judas willing to betray his country for money. He insisted that Mr Zacharski was "on a commercial mission" for the Polish Government.

One of the prosecution witnesses, a retired Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, told the jury that apart from the Russians the Poles have the largest and most active hostile intelligence force in the United States.

Mr Bell is alleged to have provided secrets about an American "covert all-weather gun system" as well as an anti-tank weapon called the Tow missile, purely for financial gain. Over almost three years he is said to have travelled to Austria and Switzerland on four separate occasions.

TYPHOID SCARE

Ankara — An epidemic of typhoid has broken out in Ankara with at least 180 people taken to hospital in one day. Sources said that wells were contaminated when sewers overflowed.



Movement for strings: Luciano Pavarotti, the Italian tenor, relaxing after a performance of Aida in San Francisco, and getting in trim for the Pavarotti Pro-Am Tennis Tournament. Proceeds go to the San Francisco Opera Guild.

Armenian terrorists bomb Paris railway station

From Charles Hargrove Paris, Nov 17

Armenian terrorists have struck again in France. Three days after their last bomb attack on a car park near the Eiffel Tower, which caused only material damage, an organisation calling itself the Only Group set off a device soon after 11 pm last night in a luggage locker of the Gare d'Est.

The station was filled at that time with national service-men returning from leave to their units in Germany, but only two people were slightly injured. The blast destroyed about 30 lockers and the plate glass windows in the main line section of the station.

The group issued an ultimatum to the French Government last week threatening reprisals against French diplomats abroad and French airlines if one of its members, arrested on Wednesday at Orly airport, who also belongs to the Armenian secret national liberation army (Asala), was not released.

In an anonymous message to the French press agency, it also insisted that the French Government acknowledged the genocide of one and a half million Armenians by the Turks in 1915.

M. Gaston Defferre, the Interior Minister, speaking in the National Assembly this morning, issued a solemn appeal to all Armenians in exile to "understand that the solution of their problems does not lie in terrorism." He called on the Armenian community to refuse to support all those "who use force, terrorism, and aggression."

Security measures at Orly airport have been reinforced since the end of last week.

The Armenian terrorist organisations, appear to have declared open hostilities on the French Government ever since the abortive attack on the Turkish consulate-general in Paris at the end of September, in which one person was killed and two others, including a Turkish consular official, were wounded.

The four men of the Armenian commando which staged the attack have been in prison since a series of bomb attacks in a cinema, a well-known restaurant, a local party headquarters, and a left-wing luggage locker of the Express Metro at the beginning of this month were intended to keep up the pressure for their release.

CAMPS 'STRAFED'

Islamabad, Nov 17 — Afghan helicopter gunships attacked three refugee camps inside Pakistan during the past 24 hours, wounding at least two Pakistani soldiers.

A ministry spokesman said four helicopters strafed the refugee camps which are about 100 miles west of Peshawar.

Turkey takes slow road back to democracy

From Mario Modiano, Ankara, Nov 17

In Ankara's latest guessing game, few bets are taken on a timetable for the return of democracy, because most people agree that it will take the ruling generals a couple of years to set the stage for elections.

There are serious misgivings about the model of disciplined democracy that the military appear to have in mind, but few doubt they intend to honour their pledge to retreat to barracks once the task is accomplished.

The regime refuses to commit itself to a schedule, arguing that the anticipation would build up pressures for speed at the expense of substance and prudence.

Guesses, however, coincide in that it will take roughly one year to draft a new constitution and put it to the people by referendum, then another three to six months to produce the new laws on political parties and the electoral system. The new parties would be allowed six more months to prepare for the elections. This brings us to the autumn of 1983.

If previous regimes had given more time to the revisions of the constitution, perhaps we would not have needed the military intervention," said Professor Sadi Irmak, a former prime minister who is now president of the newly-appointed Consultative Assembly.

The 160-member assembly, which was given an advisory role in preparing the constitution and the laws, was opened on October 23. This was the only chronological commitment made so far by General Kenan Evren, the head of state. He kept it faithfully.

The assembly's task, according to Dr Irmak, will be to devise a constitutional model that should immunize Turkey against the crises that paralyse parliamentary democracy before the military coup of September 12, 1980 — one, in fact, that would preclude the need for Army interventions in the future.

With some exceptions, the assembly consists of obscure, non-controversial Turks, mostly lawyers and retired civil servants or military, as well as some professionals and academics. Dr Irmak said they had been chosen by the generals from lists recommended by provincial governors (one-quarter of them directly by the ruling National Security Council) for their loyalty to the principles of Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey.

Last week Dr Irmak, an affable septuagenarian, was rebuffed by assembly members for telling the press it would take two years to prepare the constitution. The draft is to be elaborated by a 15-member constitutional



Dr Irmak: No hurry.

president said. "Martial law will be terminated only when the country's security situation allows it. Besides, it does not interfere with the freedom of expression."

One week before opening the assembly, the regime disbanded the country's political parties which, after the coup, had had their activities suspended. This time their assets were also seized and their members barred from politics.

The regime's action was clearly designed to protect the new assembly from political influence and proclaim to the Turks at large that the old parties and their leaders were finished for good.

Yet critics of the regime saw the move as untimely, to say the least.

The new constitution and the laws on the political parties and electoral system will form one entity designed above all to eliminate the shortcomings of the democratic system.

General Evren outlined the formula when he inaugurated the assembly. He said: "Freedom cannot be limited." Dr Irmak added: "Human rights must be respected, but the state must be powerful, too."

What would happen if, beyond all expectations, the Turkish people rejected the draft constitution? Dr Irmak replied calmly: "We shall prepare another."

Better connections in West Africa start with better connections in London.

Other airlines can fly you to West Africa, certainly. But no-one rivals our service within West Africa. Only Nigeria Airways flies to all three major Nigerian destinations — Lagos, Kano and Port Harcourt.

No-one else flies to all eleven other important centres within the country.

And our international flights link up direct with our West African timetable to save you time and fuss onward along the West African coast.

But there's another difference you'll appreciate even before you take off. Of the two airlines serving Nigeria and West Africa, one flies from Gatwick and the other from Heathrow.

We're the one that flies from Heathrow.



PARLIAMENT November 17/1981

What Britain does in 41 hours takes Germany 21

EMPLOYMENT

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, lasted during question time in the Commons the factors which were favourably affecting the unemployment situation.

Opposition MPs laughed at Mr Tebbit, asked about progress in measures to reduce unemployment, said: "Manufacturing output has begun to recover, exports are doing well; substantial recent engineering and construction orders, strong retail sales and substantial profitability increases, alongside a fall in short-time working, a rise in overtime working and a rise in notified vacancies, suggest that gains in competitiveness are being exploited."

Mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Chesham, Lab), declared that interest rates had never been higher, bankruptcies and liquidations were never at such record levels, investment intentions were never more pessimistic and inflation was rising, all reasons for more unemployment.

Why will he (he asked) not tell the House the truth?

Mr Tebbit: Telling the House the truth goes down very well with the Government side but the Opposition always shout and yell and try to suppress it when we try to tell them the truth.

Interest rates are not at record levels. Mr Varley refers to record bankruptcies but chooses not to remember the rate of creation of new firms which is also at a record level. Why will Mr Varley not present a balanced picture instead of forever whining about how dismal everything is?

Mr Michael Latham (Melton, C): If there were to be forecasts within his department or the Manpower Services Commission showing a further significant increase in unemployment, does Mr Tebbit consider it is his first duty to ensure these forecasts are not achieved in practice and the trend soon becomes downwards?

Mr Tebbit: Yes, of course. But the only way this trend will be moved downwards is when we gain markets we have lost and become more competitive than our rivals.

Mr Allen McKay (Penistone, Lab): If Mr Tebbit cannot confirm, or will not forecast, the level of unemployment, how does he expect the Chancellor of the Exchequer to set his budget right and get us out of a bigger mess than we are in now?

Mr Tebbit: These forecasts are a difficult matter. I recollect putting exactly that sort of point to Mr Albert Booth, who was then Secretary of State for Employment, on July 14, 1977. He said it is not possible to predict the trend of unemployment with any hope of accuracy."

Mr Mark Lennox-Boyd (Morecambe and Lunesdale, C): The suggestion that there is an easy solution to unemployment is a cruel deception to the millions unemployed. There is a growing awareness that the solution lies less

within the gift of Government than previously recognized.

Mr Tebbit: He is right. Although we are doing very well in a number of areas in industry these days... (Labour interruptions). Yes, indeed. Recent orders for British Shipbuilders, orders in Brazil, orders for new steel mill in India, a power station for Hong Kong, are typical examples.

It is a cruel deception to suggest that what it takes 41 hours to make a Ford Escort in Dagenham and 21 hours to make a Ford Escort in Saarlouis in Germany, with similar equipment, we can get out of the problems of unemployment by some slick and easy answer.

Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow, Lab): The hope that he said existed of working overtime and things of that sort represents nothing whatsoever by way of hope to the vast majority of those people unemployed. Is there not a case for some further reflation or Government action?

Mr Tebbit: There is no case for any major further reflation. During 1979-81, unit labour costs in British industry rose twice as fast as in our principal competitors. The consequence of that could be a massive loss of jobs.

In the year 1980-81, we came down nearer to our competitors and this year the level is almost static; that is the only way in which we can regain our competitive position and re-create jobs.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool Walton, Lab): Mr Tebbit has shown the same sort of stupidity and ignorance in relation to the problem of unemployment as he showed when he attacked the workers of Liverpool in a speech at the Conservative Party conference.

It is not time he began to learn some simple economics—that it is better to put people back to work than paying them enormous sums in unemployment benefit, as this Government is doing at the moment.

Mr Tebbit: In the past, Merseyside had a particularly poor strike record in comparison with the rest of the country. Between 1975 and 1978, Merseyside accounted for 15 per cent of the work days lost through industrial stoppages in the whole of the United Kingdom.

He said it is true, things have improved very greatly since then and I hope they will continue to improve, in order that the people of Merseyside can get over their bad reputation which has done them so much damage.

Disorderly picketing deplored

Generally the code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

code of practice on picketing was being observed, but Mr David Waddington, Under-Secretary of State for Employment, said during question time: "There is a growing awareness that the code was not observed in the past and that pickets were not immune from the

provisions of the criminal law. If they act in a violent or disorderly manner (the last one) or badger numbers, seek to stop people going to work, those responsible may be committing criminal offences and lose any immunity they may have under the civil law.

His questioner, Mr John Stoker (Halesowen and Stourbridge), said considerable alarm was caused by the strike pickets outside some BL works during the last strike which was tumultuous. It alarmed employers and people living nearby. Clearly the present arrangements were not working.

Mr Waddington: Disorderly picketing such as occurred at some BL plants is a matter for the criminal law. The law has never permitted pickets to use threatening behaviour, or to act in a disorderly manner, or obstruct the highway to prevent ordinary people carrying out their right to get to work. Enforcement of the law is a matter for the police.

Mr John Carlisle (Luton West, C): During the last day of the strike at Vauxhall Motors Luton, intimidation occurred and some of my constituents attempted to get to work. Enforcement of the law is a matter for the police.

Mr Waddington: The code of practice gives guidance but it does not impose any rules. This question is primarily one for the criminal law and the police are responsible for enforcing that law.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab): "There is continuous vilification from Conservative MPs about strikers. Would he comment on the fact that we know exist in some of our cities, such as Manchester, where an employer used a low flying helicopter, putting the property in great danger. Should there not be a code of practice for some employers?"

Mr Waddington: If a man decides to use a helicopter rather than a horse and cart to remove his own goods, provided he does not break the law of the land, he is perfectly entitled to do so.

Many of the recommendations of the committee involved public expenditure.

There was much complacency among organizations involved in hazardous waste disposal, including those in Government, in local government and in industry.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab) said when opening a debate on a report of the Select Committee on Science and Technology on hazardous waste disposal.

The committee inquiry came about because of the concern expressed by the people of Sandiway, Essex regarding one of the largest waste disposal sites in the country at Pitsea, a site where hazardous waste is disposed of by domestic waste took place.

It was wrong that the burden of waste disposal should fall on local ratepayers simply because by accident they had a waste disposal site in their vicinity. This must be corrected on the principle that the polluter should pay and not the ratepayer.

Many of the recommendations of the committee involved public expenditure.

There was much complacency among organizations involved in hazardous waste disposal, including those in Government, in local government and in industry.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab) said when opening a debate on a report of the Select Committee on Science and Technology on hazardous waste disposal.

The committee inquiry came about because of the concern expressed by the people of Sandiway, Essex regarding one of the largest waste disposal sites in the country at Pitsea, a site where hazardous waste is disposed of by domestic waste took place.

It was wrong that the burden of waste disposal should fall on local ratepayers simply because by accident they had a waste disposal site in their vicinity. This must be corrected on the principle that the polluter should pay and not the ratepayer.

Many of the recommendations of the committee involved public expenditure.

There was much complacency among organizations involved in hazardous waste disposal, including those in Government, in local government and in industry.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab) said when opening a debate on a report of the Select Committee on Science and Technology on hazardous waste disposal.

The committee inquiry came about because of the concern expressed by the people of Sandiway, Essex regarding one of the largest waste disposal sites in the country at Pitsea, a site where hazardous waste is disposed of by domestic waste took place.

It was wrong that the burden of waste disposal should fall on local ratepayers simply because by accident they had a waste disposal site in their vicinity. This must be corrected on the principle that the polluter should pay and not the ratepayer.

Many of the recommendations of the committee involved public expenditure.

There was much complacency among organizations involved in hazardous waste disposal, including those in Government, in local government and in industry.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab) said when opening a debate on a report of the Select Committee on Science and Technology on hazardous waste disposal.

The committee inquiry came about because of the concern expressed by the people of Sandiway, Essex regarding one of the largest waste disposal sites in the country at Pitsea, a site where hazardous waste is disposed of by domestic waste took place.

It was wrong that the burden of waste disposal should fall on local ratepayers simply because by accident they had a waste disposal site in their vicinity. This must be corrected on the principle that the polluter should pay and not the ratepayer.

Many of the recommendations of the committee involved public expenditure.

There was much complacency among organizations involved in hazardous waste disposal, including those in Government, in local government and in industry.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab) said when opening a debate on a report of the Select Committee on Science and Technology on hazardous waste disposal.

The committee inquiry came about because of the concern expressed by the people of Sandiway, Essex regarding one of the largest waste disposal sites in the country at Pitsea, a site where hazardous waste is disposed of by domestic waste took place.

It was wrong that the burden of waste disposal should fall on local ratepayers simply because by accident they had a waste disposal site in their vicinity. This must be corrected on the principle that the polluter should pay and not the ratepayer.

Many of the recommendations of the committee involved public expenditure.

There was much complacency among organizations involved in hazardous waste disposal, including those in Government, in local government and in industry.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab) said when opening a debate on a report of the Select Committee on Science and Technology on hazardous waste disposal.

The committee inquiry came about because of the concern expressed by the people of Sandiway, Essex regarding one of the largest waste disposal sites in the country at Pitsea, a site where hazardous waste is disposed of by domestic waste took place.

It was wrong that the burden of waste disposal should fall on local ratepayers simply because by accident they had a waste disposal site in their vicinity. This must be corrected on the principle that the polluter should pay and not the ratepayer.

Many of the recommendations of the committee involved public expenditure.

There was much complacency among organizations involved in hazardous waste disposal, including those in Government, in local government and in industry.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab) said when opening a debate on a report of the Select Committee on Science and Technology on hazardous waste disposal.

The committee inquiry came about because of the concern expressed by the people of Sandiway, Essex regarding one of the largest waste disposal sites in the country at Pitsea, a site where hazardous waste is disposed of by domestic waste took place.

It was wrong that the burden of waste disposal should fall on local ratepayers simply because by accident they had a waste disposal site in their vicinity. This must be corrected on the principle that the polluter should pay and not the ratepayer.

Many of the recommendations of the committee involved public expenditure.

There was much complacency among organizations involved in hazardous waste disposal, including those in Government, in local government and in industry.

Mr Kenneth Eastham (Manchester, Blackley, Lab) said when opening a debate on a report of the Select Committee on Science and Technology on hazardous waste disposal.

The committee inquiry came about because of the concern expressed by the people of Sandiway, Essex regarding one of the largest waste disposal sites in the country at Pitsea, a site where hazardous waste is disposed of by domestic waste took place.

It was wrong that the burden of waste disposal should fall on local ratepayers simply because by accident they had a waste disposal site in their vicinity. This must be corrected on the principle that the polluter should pay and not the ratepayer.

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers

Carlsile: Thugs at Luton

Eastham: Bandit employers</

The Times profile: a second spring for Robert Bolt

The long struggle to get the words out

There is a five-minute delay, punctuated by the frenzied alarms of dogs within, before the burly, bearded figure, clad in tracksuit, tennis shoes and voluminous old jersey, answers the doorbell and awkwardly proffers his left hand, apologizing for the enforced wait on the doorstep.

Robert Bolt walks and talks slowly, deliberately, and with more than a hint of difficulty, as he leads the way to a fireside chair. Two and a half years ago a screenwriting career of great distinction which has encompassed *A Man For All Seasons*, *Lawrence of Arabia*, *Dr Zhivago* and *Ryan's Daughter* was brought to an abrupt halt by the near-fatal stroke which left Bolt paralyzed down his right side and robbed him of the power of speech.

Recovery has been painfully slow. His right side remains paralyzed; his speech has returned and continued to improve. But the most significant milestone along Bolt's struggling uphill path back to a normal life is that he has regained the ability and the confidence to resume writing.

He is at work on a screenplay for David Puttnam and Hugh Hudson, producer and director of that rare British success, *Chariots of Fire*, pecking left-handed at the typewriter and talking long rests in the middle of the day.

"A year ago I would not have dreamed of doing what I am doing now. It is only seven months ago that I dared pick up a pen. I find it difficult to get back to the job. I stumble over the simplest words, sometimes it takes me five minutes to remember the simplest word like 'book'. But I am improving all the time, and the extra effort means that my writing is much more economical; I throw fewer sheets of paper into the waste bin than I used to do."

One word which causes him no difficulty is the word least suitable for reproduction in a family newspaper, which he employs liberally and forcibly whenever an idea or phrase gets momentarily stuck on its journey from brain to tongue.

Partial disability is a heavy cross to bear for a man of Bolt's energy, but he has patiently not allowed it to crush his spirit, which fights like a caged tiger to escape from the bars of physical handicap. His earlier life was tempestuous, even rather scandalous at times, and David Lean, the film director for whom he wrote three dazzling scripts, described him to me as "the most articulate man I have ever met."

It is different now. "One thing people do not realize about the disabled; there is a strong feeling in here [and here he points to his

head] of having had enough, of defeatism. "You can tell the moment it hits you, and you have to get up and go out." Bolt is fortunate; he is able to drive a specially adapted car.

Apart from the skill of Californian surgeons who performed an emergency heart operation on him in 1979, Bolt owes his gradual recovery more than anything to the loving ministrations of his son, a television director, who brought him home to London, and Ann, former wife of the Marquess of Queensberry, whom he had known as a friend for 17 years and who had a home ready for him to come back to. Eighteen months ago he made Ann his third wife.

One of Bolt's close friends of many years' standing remarked to me: "Thank God Robert has found a mature and sensible partner at last. There have been too many silly women in his life."

Now aged 56, Bolt has gingerly picked up the threads of his creative career with a nostalgic return visit to the beliefs he held as a young man, when he briefly joined the Communist Party in his native Manchester.

'Still better to be red than dead'

The story, which he is adapting from a novel, is set in present-day Bulgaria, and concerns a champion cyclist, a popular hero, who defects to capitalist Greece, as soon as he gets there he realizes it is not for him, and he returns to Bulgaria with stinking heart. It is the second time that Bolt has taken his old beliefs out of the cupboard, dusted them down, and tried them on for size; they are still not a perfect fit, but they are better than they were.

"When I wrote *State of Revolution* for the National Theatre in 1977, my purpose was to show that Lenin had created a monster he could not control — Stalin. Compared to Stalin, Hitler was a rank amateur."

"Since then I have moved a little. I am just a little bit more in favour of the revolution in the east than I was. I used to think they were all Stalinists, but now I do not think so, although I still believe it is horrible to live under a communist dictatorship."

But I still think I would be better to be red than dead. It is absolutely fantastic that we live on this little planet, one half capitalist and the other communist, and we play this ridiculous game of 'If only we could get rid of each other. It's cuckoo. I think we have only 50 years at most

before we alter our ways or blow ourselves up."

He has, he says, nothing particular left to say in his writing on the subject of politics, except "For God's Sake let us do something."

Yet Bolt has always been a deeply political writer, in the broad sense; there is no more political figure than the man for all seasons, Sir Thomas More. His style has always been the political play, but with the focus of attention riveted upon the hero.

"I am fed up with seeing plays about villains. I think it is time we turned to examining heroes — for their faults as well as their qualities."

It was just such an attempt to weave the white mantle of heroism around the shoulders of a man previously regarded as a thoroughlygoing baddie, that sucked Robert Bolt into the maw of epic disaster and drove him to the overwork that immediately preceded his sudden and crippling fall from demonic energy to the intensive care unit of a Los Angeles hospital. It is a sorry and convoluted tale, but it carries the curiously comforting message that Hollywood is still capable of courting calamity on a grand scale.

The villain, or hero, of the piece in Captain William Bligh, master of His Majesty's Ship *Bounty*, a man who has not exactly escaped the attentions of the cinema.

Charles Laughton moulded our perception with his 1935 portrayal of Bligh the Bully, a high-camp performance of such overbearing power that it is easy to forget that Fletcher Christian, the supposed hero, was in the hands of no less a screen god than Clark Gable. In the 1962 version, which again leaned towards Bligh the Baddie (Trevor Howard this time) at least we remember the mumbly tactician of Marlon Brando as Christian.

David Lean, the distinguished British-born director who last turned a camera in 1969 to make *Ryan's Daughter*, saw Bligh quite differently. In 1978 he bought the rights to a new book by Richard Hough which re-examined Bligh's reputation and presented him, rather than Christian, as the real hero.

Lean, a remarkably well-preserved man who looks 53 but is in fact 73 and lives a strange globe-trotting life in a variety of luxurious hotels, agreed to talk on condition that my rendezvous with him remained secret. "Bligh was not a villain; he flogged less than Captain Cook," he declared.

He confessed that he was seized with the idea of a major epic on Bligh, and he turned immediately to Robert Bolt to write it.



Robert Bolt: picking up the threads

"Bolt is brilliant. I hired him first for *Lawrence of Arabia* because I had seen his stage version of *A Man For All Seasons*. I wanted an Englishman to write *Lawrence*, and I wanted a classical, almost Biblical, approach. I still think *Lawrence* is the best script Robert ever wrote."

Lean's soaring imagination visualized two films, one of the mutiny, and one of the subsequent events on Easter Island, to which Bligh and his officers were banished.

The Hollywood producer Dino de Laurentis was persuaded to bite, despite an estimate of £40m to complete the project. Lean and Bolt went off to Tahiti to write the script, encouraged by de Laurentis who had recently been making *Hurricane* with Mia Farrow. Cynics in the industry (and there is no shortage of them) say that the quarters built by de Laurentis to house cast and crew, and now sold off to a tourist hotel operator, are considerably more of a financial success than the film itself.

Bolt spent a total of 17 months in Tahiti struggling with the script. Whether it was necessary for Bolt to be on location all that time, or whether he found it convenient to be out of Britain for more than a year to avoid the clutches of the Inland Revenue, depends on whom one talks to. But there is no doubt that problems arose.

Bolt himself told me: "David Lean is very difficult to work with, yet at the same time he has tremendous boyish enthusiasm. He is terribly generous, often in ways that no one knows anything about. But he can be infuriating; he can tell you a scene is not right, but he cannot tell you why."

Another writer who has worked with Lean told me: "If you work with Lean, you live with Lean. It's breakfast, lunch, dinner with Lean. He is kind, generous, considerate to a fault, but you can never get away from him. He possesses you."

Bolt admits that he was working anything between ten and 24

hours a day on the Bligh script, and always in the background was the unanswered question of whether the two films would ever be made. The whole deal, according to film industry sources, was put together by an agent, and lacked the security of being backed by one major studio.

Meanwhile de Laurentis ordered construction of a splendid replica of the *Bounty*, and approached Anthony Hopkins as a possible Bligh, the two having a slight physical resemblance (or, more accurately, Hopkins being able to put up a passable impression of Laughton). Hopkins has gone on to other and surer things; the vessel is still riding at anchor, crewless and friendless, in New Zealand where it was built.

But it gradually became clear that de Laurentis was less than happy with the way things were going. The writing was taking like forever, baby, and the clouds of doubt were gathering ominously back in Hollywood about whether backing the ageing Lean on such a grandiose and self-indulgent project was really the best way to employ increasingly scarce dollars. To remake *Bounty* only 17 years after the Brando version was chancy enough, but to commission a pile of greenbacks to *Son of Bounty* at the same time was asking a very great deal.

To be fair, de Laurentis did not back out of the project; he did own it after all. But he did look around for somewhere to lay off his gigantic bet, and found Sam Spiegel.

Then suddenly, while back in California for one of those interminable conferences about money, Robert Bolt was struck down by a stroke, and nearly died. He had completed the script of the first film, and was one-third of the way through the second.

"It was a tragedy", Lean told me. "Robert's script was excellent."

Lean, say other writers who have worked with him, is hell, but they may say that because they are lesser men. He will spend a whole day agonizing over the simplest of scenes with one line of dialogue, such as "Permission to go ashore, sir?" He drives writers to despair. Lean himself denies any such thing. "I like to get things as good as I can. Seventeen months was not an excessive time for the writing of two films."

"And I might remind you that I had *Zhivago* on the screen in New York in two months under a year from the start of shooting."

Bolt's illness helped to throw the whole *Bounty* project into confusion. Lean, anxious to have his scripts completed to fend off any total loss of confidence in the project from the Hollywood money moguls, hired the British writer Melvyn Bragg to complete the work, driving him close to despair in a room at the Berkeley Hotel.

By this time Dino de Laurentis was expressing grave doubts

about Lean's whole project. Sam Spiegel had been brought in to beef up the financial backing, but the rot of dissent had already set in. Lean did not like Melvyn Bragg's work on the script; Spiegel did not like Lean's, and walked out. The whole sorry scheme collapsed.

Lean still defends Robert Bolt's screenplay as masterly, but Hollywood producers appear to have lost some of their former confidence in David Lean; his scheme appears to have been too grandiose even for them, and it is a long time since he made a picture.

Melvyn Bragg, who got more money than satisfaction out of his brief but torrid affair with Lean, sees the problem as a clash of dinosaurs. "Spiegel and de Laurentis are very old and very rich men, constantly assessing each other's wealth."

David Lean's involvement in the project he created appears to have ended. He told me, with the nearest to sourness that such a consummate and anachronistic English gentleman could ever muster: "We had the misfortune to have Dino de Laurentis in on it."

But the monster refuses to lie down and die. Bolt confirmed to me last week that he had had a fresh approach from the de Laurentis company, asking if he could shorten the Bligh script into one film of reasonable rather than excessive length.

The strong pull of the theatre

Bolt is uncertain about whether he can do it; it is, after all, like asking Rembrandt to repaint *The Night Watch*, but a bit smaller.

Lean was satisfied with my original; it was, he said, the screenplay he most wanted to make. I am not sure whether it can be shortened; I am thinking about it.

He is probably enough of a hack in the best sense of that word, to do it once sufficient confidence in his own abilities has returned. He says he finds screen writing easier than writing for the stage. His real desire is to write again for the theatre, but he does not yet feel capable.

"I don't dare risk it yet. There is too much responsibility for an author; I have always believed a stage play to be the most important thing a man can write."

What his current employers, Puttnam and Hudson, will think of his Bulgarian screenplay, he has up idea. "It is very, very difficult to know whether, after they say to your face, 'Excellent, very good', they go away and say to each other, 'Good God, he's lost the knack'."

Robert Bolt wishes it to be known that he does much more care what they say about it; he is thankful enough to be alive.

Alan Hamilton

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1981

In today's fast moving world, even the latest development can become outmoded before it enters the market.

The Minolta EP520 table-top copier has incorporated all present copier technology and linked it with the technology of the future, namely microprocessors.

Which is just one of the ways in which

we believe the EP520 is the perfect copier.

But because the EP520 is so packed full of technology, doesn't mean that you need a master's degree in engineering to operate it.

In fact, quite the reverse is true.

Because we at Minolta believe that the more complex we make our machines, the simpler they should be to operate.

Of course, to be a perfect copier, the EP520 has to produce perfect copies.

And it does this admirably, thanks to another major technological advance from Minolta, the Micro Toning System.

Put simply, the Micro Toner is more sensitive to tones than any other system, so reproduction is more faithful, even from

half tones. The perfect copier should also be capable of handling a large run, the EP520 prints up to 99 copies at one time.

And since a full run would take some time, we've incorporated an interrupt function so that those quickly needed one-off copies can be slipped in without disruption.

It should also be able to reproduce A3 size sheets as well as A4, so the EP520 has dual cassettes.

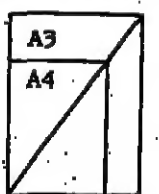
The perfect copier should never go wrong... alright, so here's one aspect of the EP520 that isn't perfect, but it's as near as is humanly possible.

We've made the paper path as simple as we can, so that the EP520 has very little appetite for paper-eating.

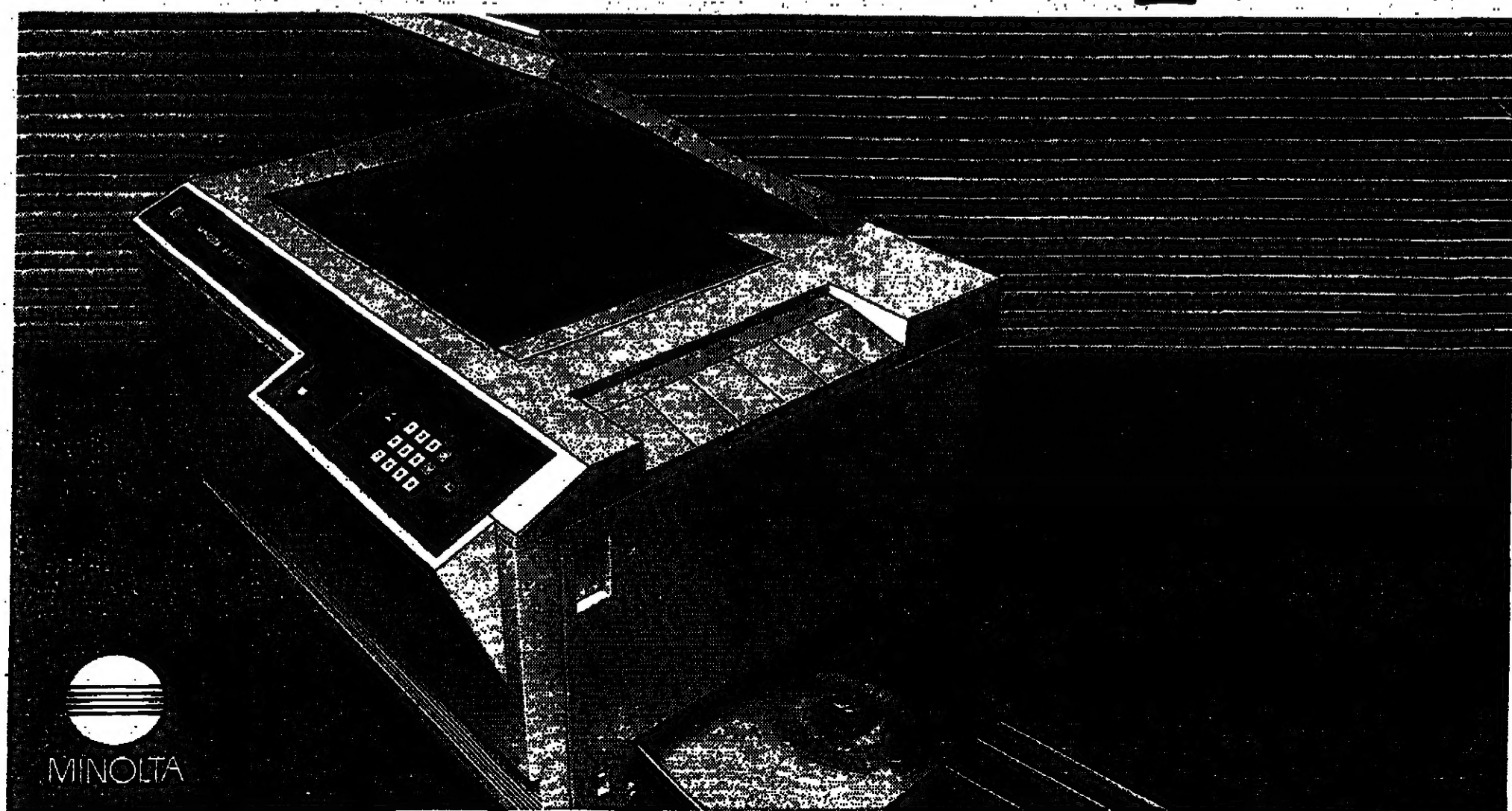
If anything does go wrong, a bank of self-diagnostic lights will tell you exactly what it is.

And if it's serious enough to call on one of our highly trained servicemen, he can refer to another self-diagnostic system inside the machine to tell him exactly where the problem lies.

All in all, we feel that the Minolta EP520 has every right to be called the perfect copier.



The perfect copier for perfect copies.



EP520

Please send me more information on the EP520 ☐

Please ring to arrange a demonstration ☐

Send to: John Richards, Minolta (UK) Limited,
1-3 Tanners Drive, Blakelands North, Milton
Keynes MK14 3BU. Tel: (0908) 61541. Telex: 825746.

Name

Company

Nature of business

Address

Telephone

The Minolta EP520. Improve your image.



MINOLTA

Neither my rather heavy

The police force in Washington has been greatly improved in recent years, in a determined effort to alter the city's reputation as "the crime capital of the world". The police in the 1960s were

themselves a lot of harm by not realizing that ordinary people now resent the favour which the law is showing to criminals.

The conservative mood today does, at many of its fringes, and even to some extent at its core, have strong racist undertones. But who has incited this mood, except the Supreme Court and the

There is an inverted racism of the liberal. It is a racism which expects that blacks will commit crimes, that blacks do not want black or white criminals to be arrested, and even that black children cannot be asked to obey their teachers at school. It is not only white rednecks, it is not only black police, who feel let down by liberal permissiveness.

There is an appallingly high. It has always been much higher among blacks than among whites. In the past few years, and especially in the last year, this gap has widened. In a city in which the population is about 70 per cent black, probably 70 per cent of the black young people are unemployed. They are taken through

addiction is the main cause of street crimes and house robberies here. But who leaves so many with heroin as their only employment?

The problem exists all over Western democracies now. Capitalism cannot employ its young people. It educates most of them to a future of drugs, and the need quickly to find the money for a fix.

way of life and my moral values will not be asked back. I don't think that my behaviour in your house was particularly and social. In the end, I feel, against the violence of the critics of government who have shelter under our own roof. I would have thought that my conduct was genteel: a number of earnest discussions over cups of coffee, followed by an article of a few thousand words written in a house which would have been

Tom Stoppard, drinking coffee and talking to Chartist

much less a caste society. . . . In British class distinctions do indeed exist, but they are not, and rarely have been, significant barriers to social or economic mobility." The careers of the present and last three Prime Ministers, or the ones Grade brothers, none of whom are public school, illustrate this view.

As for ceasing social divisions, with which Mrs Williams charges the independent schools, each observer will see what he wishes to see, for these schools clearly mirror for the country's class structure. No one can deny that the class life is ugly. If Mrs Williams seriously supposes that the elimination of public schools would remove divisions between classes, the misunderstanding is profound. The nature of societies. There is class structure in all advanced societies because it answers to man's social needs. If one class structure is destroyed because the Group of 100 men power dislikes it, conditions elements, another takes its place, as has happened in Russia since 1917. In saying this I am not defending the society to-day, but simply pointing out that social engineering through schooling will not work. Most of the research evidence as there on social mix in comprehensive schools does not suggest that putting children of different social backgrounds together does anything to produce social integration.

The SDP's laudable purpose of reducing social segregation would be achieved much more effectively by establishing a period of paid communal service for all the nation's young people, from the ages of 16 and 25, when young adults from all walks of life would live and work side by side.

But let us at least keep in mind the party line on education. The public school issue is, of course, only a small part of the whole, but present all is fog.

Michael McCrum
The author was formerly headmaster of Eton and now Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The field apparently included four holders of university chairs and, predictably, the journalism-school "insider" names included Claire Tomalin, aged 48, literary editor of *The Sunday Times*, John Sturrock, 51, deputy editor of *The TLS*, and Peter Ackroyd, joint managing editor and film critic of *The Spectator*.

Mrs Tomalin, widow of the writer Nicholas Tomalin, and fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, published two books, *The Life and Death of Woolstencraft and Shelley* and *His World*. Yesterday she told me "Anybody in the literary world must be interested in the poem. I have a wonderful job here and if the job were offered to me it would be a very difficult decision to make."

Times reviewer one and a half million influence on the general reading public. The *TLS* is the

was the man, you may remember, who mounted a film exhibition of Gainsboroughs and Stubbs at the Emir of Kuwait's palace, only to be asked how he found the time to paint such beautiful pictures. So the opening of his latest show, *Paintings for Collectors*, at his gallery in Duke Street, St James, last night, was his chance to show that he is not ordinary. They are mainly nineteenth-century, and have all been exhibited at either the Royal Academy or the Paris Salon. The 50 or so pictures took Miles three years to collect, are all for sale (£2,500 to £30,000) and have a combined value of £2m.

Last night Sir Hugh Casson and Robert Carrier seemed particularly taken with "The Painted

The unscheduled hanging of an expressionist oil painting in the Matisse Room at the Tate has enraged gallery staff. I am told that Paul Douglas, a struggling London artist, marched into the gallery the other day with "Escape" (his painting of a baller dancer) under his coat, found a gap on the wall with a hook in it, and attached his masterpiece. Unhappily the work fell off the

Edwin Coven, whose election to Alderman in the City of London has twice been blocked by the autocratic Court of Aldermen

Alastair Milne, managing director of BBC Television, emerged last night as favourite for the £40,000-a-year post of director-general. As nominations for the job closed, the name of Sir Robin Day, one of his chief rivals, disappeared from the list. Sir Robin, I am told, considers his on-screen appearances too valuable to the corporation. Instead, he has made a nomination for the post, which he is not prepared to disclose.

The new director-general will be announced in the New Year, to replace Sir Ian Trethowan, who retires next October after five years in the job. Others fancied to take over include Alastair Burnet, the IIN newscaster who was once editor of the Daily Express and The Economist, Brian Washam, controller of BBC 2, and Paul Fox, managing director of Yorkshire Television and a former BBC 1 controller.

The director-generalship seems certain to go to an insider yet again. The last outsider was Sir Kenneth Haley in 1944. Mr Haley, as has been said, held a directorship of Reuters to which the job, held in 1952 to take over the much more important position of editor of The Times.

THE ARTS

Television

Confusion in China

The Rickshaw Boys (ATV) was a delicate and somewhat confusing affair in which Peter Yung, a pupil of the late James Wong Howe, took the 1948 film of rickshaw boys on the streets of pre-revolutionary Peking back to the city to see if he could identify and talk to any of them. He found one.

It was delicate because he clearly had no intention of asking difficult questions, half the people he talked to were barely articulate, even in Chinese, and those that were had nothing very surprising to say. It was confusing because Howe had originally shot his footage for use in the Hollywood version of a classic novel of the Thirties, *The Rickshaw Boys* by Lao She, which was never made.

The book is now being filmed by a Chinese director and has been given a happy ending. Apparently Lao She had always intended to write a positive sequel to the original tale of poverty, ambition and suffering, but had unfortunately perished "during the upheavals of the Cultural Revolution". Silence. I realize you do not visit China or anywhere in the Far East to come back with anything so vulgar as a closed mind or a conclusion, but Mr Yung's programme, though nearly an hour long, seemed to me both elusive and slim.

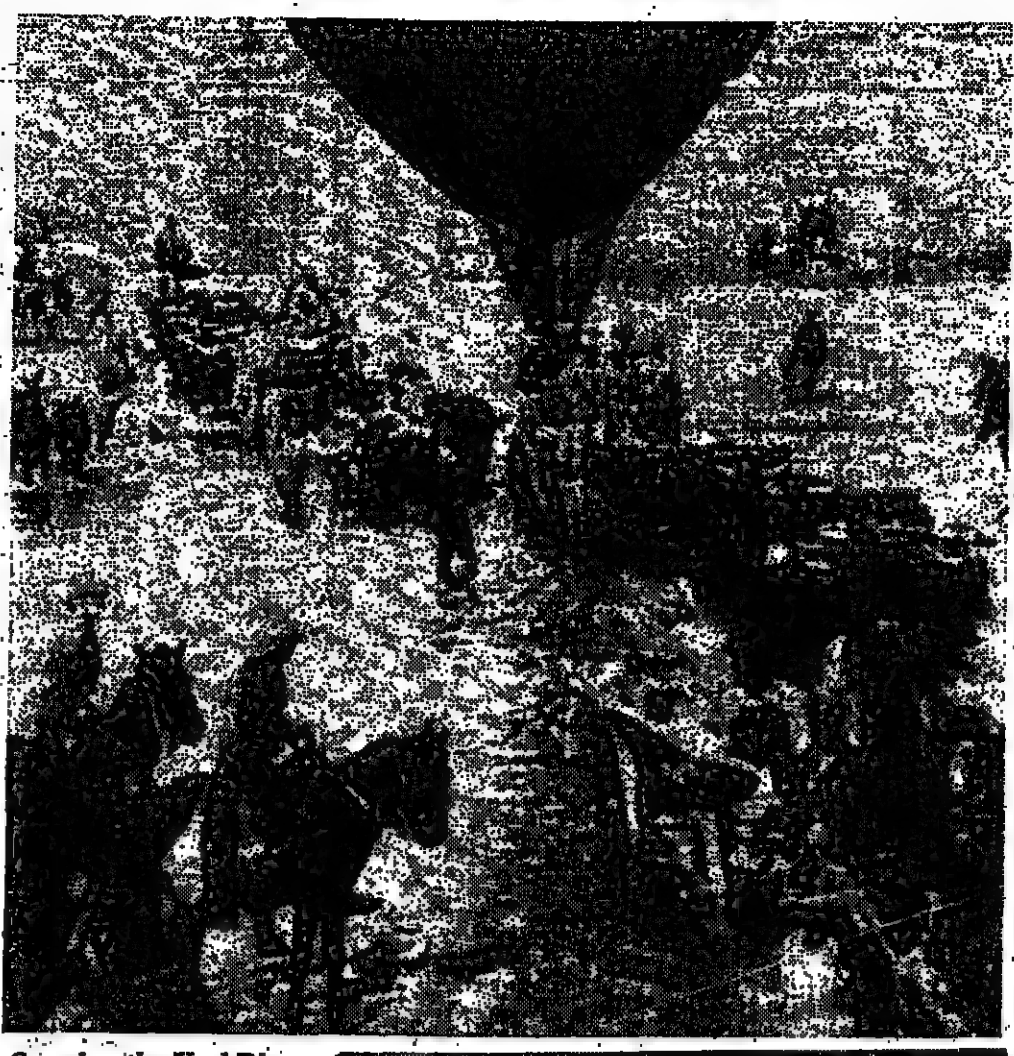
How did they feel, Gavin Millar asked Michael Powell and Emmerich Pressburger at the end of *Arena* (BBC), about the belated honours being heaped upon them towards the end of their lives? "When did the British ever appreciate their great men?" replied Powell, just managing a grin. Pressburger was appalled: "I hope this will be cut", he said gravely.

It was not, of course, and rightly because it summarized perfectly the revelation of this programme that one secret of a unique partnership had been a reversal of ethnic types: it is the man of Ken who is slightly mad ("dotty" was Powell's own word for himself) and the refugee from Budapest who — regrettably no doubt — has kept both feet on the ground. The result was not only an affectionate celebration of their work, but critical and perceptive, too.

Michael Ratcliffe

Cinema

When history crumbles to dust



Crossing the Vaal River, from a 1900 news film of the Boer War; and (right) how it could all too easily end



Photographs by courtesy of the National Film Archive

Just short of 90 years ago mankind acquired a visual memory and with it a kind of immortality. Before the cinema, men's vision of the past was limited; before photography even more so. The only record of what had been was the fallible reporting of words and artists' notions.

We can never be quite sure what Shakespeare or Napoleon or the Storming of the Bastille looked like, but since the cinema, the physical look of the past has been common property. The whole world knows precisely how Churchill or Hitler or Stalin looked and moved and spoke, how the Boer War or the assassination of John Kennedy really appeared. We shall never know what was the quality of a Siddons, a Carrick, a Grimaldi or even a Marie Lloyd, but Chaplin, Olivier, Valentino, Garbo, Marilyn Monroe, James Dean are, thanks to film, deathless.

Or almost deathless, because there are a lot of its and chances about the preservation of film images. For every film record we possess, hundreds more have been lost for ever. We know that our greatest comedians of the early century, Dan Leno and Marie Lloyd were both recorded on film, but no trace now survives to show us what their art was like.

The chances of survival only began to improve rather less than 50 years ago with the establishment of film archives — most notably our own National Film Archive, one of the earliest and largest in the world. Today the NFA must be accounted one of our greatest national treasures, the storehouse of 400,000,000 feet of history in images.

The archive though is today at more risk than ever before from the general want of money. However monotonous its constant pleas for more successful Arts Ministers, the need is as real and acute as it is insatiable. If other libraries and museums are deprived of funds, their work halts and the dust gathers. If a film archive is impoverished its treasures will in very short time disappear for ever. The film's promise of immortality is to this extent illusory. Film is a peculiarly fragile and impermanent medium. Until about 1950 all film was made on a base of nitro-cellulose, which was wonderful for photographic work but dreadfully vulnerable to decay.

Movies are like magic; and so is their tendency to turn to

dry leaves under our gaze. Some nitrate prints have lasted in fine condition for 80 years. Others, in less favourable conditions, have been known to degenerate in a matter of months. The process of deterioration can be sudden and rapid. First the emulsion becomes sticky and the images begin to flow and fade away, then the whole reel of film congeals into one mass, finally crumbling and disintegrating into powder. The process produces

noxious gas which in itself hastens the destruction. The whole matter takes on an explosive combustibility. In the past few years there has been a series of disastrous archive fires (none, happily, in Britain, where precautions are rigorous), often started merely by the effects of an unusually warm day.

The archivists' greatest horror is to receive a film collection, only to find the deterioration has already progressed beyond saving.

The National Film Archive is still haunted by the memory of the only known film of the construction of the Panama Canal in 1913, whose disintegration they witnessed in this way. Such fatal casualties are not confined to ancient films: another nagging loss was one of the earliest records of Long Distance Radar, made little more than thirty years ago.

The only solution to the problem is to copy the old nitrate film on to the safer

and apparently more permanent acetate film stock (as yet no video-tape system has a proven permanence). The process is costly and demands specialist technicians, who are hard to find and train. The race against time and decay is Herculean.

Five years ago the National Film Archive established and was given official finance for a 24-year scheme to copy all its nitrate holdings. The year 2000 was chosen as the goal because Kodak stated that this was the date beyond which the last nitrate film they had produced would no longer remain stable. At that time the Archive reckoned that 120 million feet needed to be copied; and that a target of five million feet a year would do the job. A mere five years on, however, the holdings of film under threat have increased to 170 million feet; and inflation has severely cut down the annual copying potential. Last year there were funds only to copy 3.5 million feet out of the original target of five million.

The archive has raised money from private sources to augment its official subsidies, but without more public funds to offset both inflation and the growth of the collections, it could be faced with the intolerable decision of which part of this heritage of history to jettison. How do you choose between the living, walking images of Tolstoy and Sarah Bernhardt? Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth II? The Test matches of the Twenties and the Battle of Alamein? Lenin and Churchill? Lloyd George and Trotsky (whom the archive has as an actor from a time when he was having to eke out a living in any way he could)? The Ealing comedies and James Bond and Mata Hari?

Such agonizing decisions could become all too real. The nature of the nightmare can best be imagined by comparing the dilemma of the British Library or the National Gallery if they were obliged to select which section of their treasures they would see destroyed in order to save the rest; or trying to decide whether St Paul's or Westminster Abbey should be the site for demolition. The threat to the National Film Archive is, in terms of our culture and historical obligation to posterity, one of the gravest posed by the current financial crisis.

David Robinson

Opera



Heaven-matched: Horne (left), Caballé

Scrupulous stagings

The first month of the San Francisco Opera's autumn season demonstrated, in two wonderfully successful stagings, the remarkable range of styles that a contemporary opera house repertoire can still viably contain. The city's new productions of Rossini's 1823 *Semiramide* and of Shostakovich's *Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk* (the original, 1934 version) two works from opposite extremes of the music-drama world, were both scrupulous and diamond-sharp.

Having done very well by Shostakovich's "cleaned up" 1963 version of his opera, generally known as *Katerina Ismailova*, the San Francisco Opera decided this time to go full out with the more robust and rowdy Russian original, denounced by *Pravda* in 1936 and never since used in the USSR. Most of the 1964 sets were re-used but the production was entirely reconceived. The highly-coloured and very powerful score was conducted with insight and fervour by Calvin Simmons, "on loan" from the Oakland Symphony across the bay.

Whatever reservations I may have about the work, I found the new San Francisco production memorable in every respect. Anja Silja (whose Russian seems totally fluent) was a very convincing passion-driven hysteric, wrestling, commanding, fornicating and murdering with an appalling vigour, mastering the tormented vocal lines (all "impossible" passages returned) in a voice that, if never beautiful, is never weak. William Lewis's Sergei gave off enough of a musky, handsome-peasant sexual odour to convince one that this tormented bitch would indeed murder three people for him, however shallow and faithless he may be. Lewis's tenor was clear and strong, his accent tolerable. Chester Ludgin — who sang the

boorish and tyrannical old father-in-law here 17 years ago — mastered the role again, stomping about like a deranged old Tolstoy, nouncing and dying with gusto.

Rossini's *Semiramide*, by contrast, is as unrealistic a drama as drama knows: a superabundant feast of flawless belcanto, by two heaven-matched mistresses of the medium, Montserrat Caballé and Marilyn Horne, who repeated their summer 1980 triumphs at Aix as the loose-living Queen of Assyria and her confused lover (and son!) General Arsace.

Not since Callas in the Fifties have I heard such a pure feast of voluptuous vocalization. Whether catching all of Rossini's fierce demi-semiquaver syllables, edging out two finely matched threads of pianissimo sound, or filling the house with the Queen's astonishing raptures, the two brought back, for six performances, the finest flower of Rossini's operatic style. I have never heard either woman in finer voice. "Cabaletta platforms," like short music-hall runways, allowed the singers to step out over the orchestra for their showier bits. The scene was, frankly, ecstatic. It "demanded" more act bows (which the divas graciously conceded), and clapped long and thunderously in rhythm at the final curtain.

There was a solid, perfectly acceptable trio of mere males: Eric Halfonson as the doom-threatening high priest, James Morris as the villainous Assur (who goes mad in an overlong Act II solo); and Dalmacio Gonzales as the tenor Prince who handled his solo commendably. The conductor, Richard Bonynge, seems to think of Rossini as a more frivolous and bouncy composer than I do.

David Littlejohn

Boston SO/Ozawa

Festival Hall/Radio 3

What time of year is the "Pastoral" Symphony about? It is not entirely an idle question: I have heard performances that bounded with spring-rising sap, others that luxuriated in a heat-haze of summer, but none before Monday night's account by Seiji Ozawa and the Boston Symphony that caught so well the combination of goldenness and chill peculiar to late October. Here in Mr Ozawa's smooth, steady phrases were the long shadows of an autumn afternoon; here in the pattering of the woodwind the clarity and variety of the vivid colour, in the perfectly gauged string chords a sense of abiding calm.

But the "Pastoral" is music, not ecology, and this always, fascinating performance never let one wander too far along the lanes of poetic analogy. Instead Mr Ozawa's subject was the very substance of the music, and he controlled it like a master, though from above rather than from within. In the first and third movements, for instance, he showed how a theme could be introduced, grist and straight, forwardly as if the music was starting in the middle of some unimportant transition, but then could be nurtured and encouraged into musical life. At other times, though, his horticultural care was directed. The balletic exuberance he induced at the beginning of the second movement took us at once some way from Beethoven's brook, and the Trio of the peasants' merrymaking was so martial as to make me expect the sudden entrance of the trumpet from *Leonora* No.3.

Nevertheless, a conductor so alert to rhythm and texture, and an orchestra so crisp and forward in focus, were obviously going to do marvellous things in the evening's other and very different pastoral, *The Rite of Spring*, as indeed they did. Even the first note was a wonder, brought out almost from silence and packing into its minuscule crescendo a sharp flow of tension. Then, as the bassoonist was joined by all his colleagues in the Prelude's forest of wind instruments, the distinctiveness of each line remained intact, and the whole jostling crowd were heard as never before in my experience.

The sounds of the enormous orchestra joined together were no less remarkable. With no fears for the stability of its ensemble, and clearly none for the virtuosity of even the most exposed players, Mr Ozawa could concentrate on moulding the giant

Concerts

Paul Griffiths

chords of the final dance in a way to make them both barbaric and subtle, this was no uniform stomp, but a sacrifice impelled by sounds of shearing by brass, by crashes and by desperate shrieks. The bulk of the orchestra was strong enough to accommodate the fiercest cracks from the trombones, sensitive enough to let us hear every note. All that was missing was the voice of a thump from the bass drum, which, alone of those on stage, had not earned its transatlantic ticket.

Virgil Thomson

Purcell Room

Happy birthday, Virgil Thomson! America's sharp-tongued music critic and sharp-eared composer will be 85 in a week's time, so John Kozar, American pianist, planned, and nervously hosted, a little party for him on Monday to which a few loyalists of both gentlemen turned out. Unfortunately, Trinity College of Music were less loyal: they mysteriously backed out at the last minute, so we had less of Thomson and more of Kozar than expected.

We had been promised an extract or two from Thomson's operas: the nearest thing to that was a musical *Portrait of Carrie Sternheimer* while he was at Teachers College, and a cellophane design for *Four Seasons in Three Acts*, the bizarre opera Thomson wrote in the 1920s with Gertrude Stein. It was one of a group of *Etudes* and *Portraits* which

included Picasso, Arp and a hidden-time guessing game. Together they provided a tantalizing glimpse into Thomson's own faux-naïve delight in game-playing, the little self-conscious reflections of Satie's ironic smile, the gleeful flaunting of his Paris scrapbook.

A duet, transcribed and neatly played by Kozar and Michael Chapman from Thomson's music for the 1945 film *Tuesday in November* showed us the plain-speaking Yankee recalling his Baptist days in Kansas City — and all the more engaging for that.

Candles were also lit for Mozart (225 this year, but I hope he was not listening), Bartok (100, and he would have enjoyed at least the energy of Mr Kozar's performance of his Op. 14 Suite and Bulgarian Dances) — and Edmund Rubbra. His eighth birthday was celebrated by the late, Eight Preludes Op. 231, Mr Kozar moving among their tough and tender sculpture with a good deal of the assurance, imagination and wisdom they deserve and own.

Hilary Finch

Gabrieli Quartet

St John's/Radio 3

As reminder that the chamber works of Benjamin Britten are the linking thread in the BBC's current series of Monday midday concerts, the Gabrieli String Quartet ended their recital this week with his first string quartet in D, written exactly 40 years ago when he was 28.

Though in fact his last wartime offering from the New World, only the slow movement betrays any trace of the home-sickness so soon to bring him back to Suffolk. For the rest, it is music of near Stravinskian acerbity, fearless in exploitation of sharp dynamic contrast and extremes of tessitura.

Few quartet openings are crueller than the first movement's stratospheric chords. The Gabrieli team had some difficulty early on in sustaining them, quietly and evenly enough; once or twice intonation was questionable too. But robustness sections gave them courage: on their final return these chords were luminously ethereal. The Scherzo was excellent, the dry bite of the opening as tautly rhythmic as the triplet snarls were explosive, almost diabolical. If the *Andante calmo* (sometimes likened to the Moonlight Interlude in *Peter Grimes*) at first threatened to lag behind the prescribed metronome marking, it found its rightful flow with the arrival of the glowing main theme, particularly moving from the viola. The finale had the requisite sparkle and pungent drive.

As opener, the Gabrieli chose still younger music, Mendelssohn's E flat major Quartet, Op. 12, dating from his twentieth year, when his vision of fairland was still at its freshest — as the Canzonetta makes very clear. This group played it with delectable lightness.

Joan Chissell

from early Haydn to Schumann, least in the deep end with Beethoven's ninth symphony, restoring some rarely heard bars in the second movement in the process. What the performance lacked, through the very nature of its forces, in galvanizing, sustaining power and sheer beauty of sound, it made up in convincing energy, tempi perfectly scaled to forces, phrasing vital and spontaneous. And never before have I heard the choral and vocal parts (the Yorkshire Bach Choir with Yvonne Seymour, Catherine Denley, Nigel Rogers and Stephen Vascos) in such happy and convincing balance. This and many other details of musical revelation fully justified the performance, though earlier Haydn's Trumpet Concerto (Michael Laird) underlined the musical compromises that too often have to be made in worship at the shrine of authenticity.

Hilary Finch

Subscription schemes

Orchestral integrity in the market place

In October 1735 Charles Avison, composer, conductor, writer and organist, set up a series of subscription concerts in his native Newcastle. The occasion is remembered with pride by the Northern Sinfonia of England who, in taking up the idea again in the mid-1960s, set the pace for many other regional orchestras. They now offer all their concerts on a subscription basis as do the two major orchestras of the north-west, the Hallé and the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra.

The early investment, regular commitment and strong local loyalty that a subscription series of planned concert-going provides has been invaluable to the north; and the healthy infusion of lesser-known and contemporary music which the assurance of advance money and a captive audience that the BBC Symphony Orchestra encourages characterizes, too, the work of the City of Birmingham. Regional orchestras, like their continental and American counterparts, cannot imagine life without a subscription series. But until recently there "was always thought to be nothing at all in the idea for London. Costs were thought to be prohibitive on a large scale, and there was felt to be no great loyalty potential for any one of the five major orchestras. Suddenly things changed. By the end of this year, three major subscription series will be under way in the capital.

At the end of the financially disastrous year of 1979-80, when concert attendance was averaging 60 per cent and often as low as 30 per cent, Christopher Bishop, managing director of the Philharmonia, turned for advice to Keith Diggie, English apostle of the US subscription evangelist, Danny Newman. With the notion of substantial sponsorship from Du Maurier ahead, Bishop took the plunge in April last year and launched London's first major orchestral subscription series.

It is expensive to run and Bishop admits it would have been impossible to start without Du Maurier's sponsorship. But the response has been such that the scheme is now almost self-financing and, with an almost 40 per cent increase in attendance, he says he would not stop even if Du Maurier pulled out. This season offers a "red" series of eight concerts with savings of up to 25 per cent, a "blue" series of seven (23 per cent), a "green" series of six (20 per cent), and a four-



In the footsteps of Danny Newman: Peter Hemmings of the LSO (left), Christopher Bishop of the Philharmonia

concert Brahms series, saving up to 18 per cent.

The season's programmes were planned far in advance of the subscription series, so its effect on the music provided has yet to be felt. While recently a far larger audience than might otherwise have been expected turned out for a programme of Ligeti, Mendelssohn and a rare Haydn work Christopher Bishop admits that they are still being cautious. By syphoning off contemporary music into a series in the smaller venues of St John's and the Round House, the Philharmonia show that they are still not willing to risk any threats to the life of their new baby.

The grounds for this fear are borne out in the average 39 per cent Festival Hall audience that the BBC Symphony Orchestra has been suffering for its courageous and lively determination to promote contemporary music. The remarkable success of the Symphony Orchestra Club, started by the BBC's Public Concert Promotions Officer, Patricia King-Smith, just over a year ago, demonstrated a loyalty from radio listeners and concertgoers which both augurs well for the success and reinforced an already strong case for a subscription series.

Without the necessary financial backing to woo audiences with advertising and artists as glamorous as the Philharmonia's, one of the most striking characteristics of this new scheme is its very simplicity. There are just two series, one in the autumn, and one (opening this month) for the spring, and they are bookable separately. Club members (15 per cent of whom so far have taken advantage of the scheme) are offered 40 per cent discount, and general subscribers 25 per cent. The BBC do not intend to alter the programme emphasis in any way and still expect small audiences. But the system costs them no



In the footsteps of Danny Newman: Peter Hemmings of the LSO (left), Christopher Bishop of the Philharmonia

extra money in terms of staff and advertising and they consider the present scheme a firm heart of up to 200 proven music lovers before the doors open encouragement enough to keep the system going.

London's third major subscription series has just been announced. Peter Hemmings, managing director of the London Symphony Orchestra, has carried on the tradition he pioneered with the help of Danny Newman in Scottish Opera in the Seventies by devising with him a scheme to set the orchestra on its feet in its new Barbican home.

The largest such scheme ever attempted in Britain, it differs from the other two in several ways. Each of 15 series (each consisting of up to 35 per cent) is planned for a particular night of the week, with 6.30 pm concerts on Mondays and Tuesdays to suit a specific public, the 350,000 or so city workers whom the LSO see as sufficiently creatures of habit to lap up the system offered them. While the Philharmonia are as yet unable to repeat other than the most popular programmes, thus spreading and saving valuable rehearsal time, the LSO's scheme will enable them consistently to repeat a programme with four or five rehearsals before it starts.

Extra rehearsal, and the fact that they will be underwritten by the City of London Corporation, the Arts Council and the GLC and administered by the Barbican, will, they hope, free them to investigate in greater depth certain areas of music, especially that by twentieth-century composers, with Henze, Tippett and Boulez as future composers-in-residence.

Apart from the obvious financial gains of early investment and solid core houses, subscription schemes have undeniable psychological effects on orchestras and audiences. For the orchestra, a full house gives a sense of occasion and of stability that

cannot fail to encourage better playing, and single ticket sales tend to rise the harder a concert appears to get into. Conversely, the audience feedback to the Philharmonia has shown that concertgoers like it easy: they prefer to fill in a form than queue or telephone, and they like the reassurance of the same seat and having their choice of music decided for them. Indeed, Christopher Bishop of the Philharmonia says: "We're not terribly interested in people who come on the night. Spontaneity is a luxury: we want commitment to the orchestra." Commitment, it seems, from the sort of regular concert-going public who know not to clap after the third movement of Tchaikovsky's *Pathétique*.

There is much at stake: the spontaneity of the going, the availability of tickets for overseas visitors, the possibility, as schemes proliferate and become more competitive, of an erosion of profitability, with a similar effect to that of trading stamps in the retail business. While it is too early to evaluate either the commercial or cultural value of subscription series, one thing is certain. These schemes place an even heavier burden of educational responsibility on orchestras themselves in creating and fulfilling the expectations of their potential audiences. The artistic integrity of each one is now up for trial in a way it has never been before.

Hilary Finch

Mermaid Theatre

TOM BAKER

IN

TREASURE ISLAND

THE CLASSIC ADVENTURE

COMMENCING DEC.15th

BOOK NOW: 01-236 5568

CREDIT CARD HOTLINES

THEATRE TICKETS

THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG

CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD

01-930 0731 (4 Lines)

Business News

THE TIMES Wednesday November 18 1981

Solve your gift problems fast
VICTORIA WINE
CHRISTMAS GIFT TOKENS
Exchangeable at over 900 shops nationwide

60 YEARS OF
EXPERIENCE
AND TEAMWORK
TAYLOR WOODROW

£3,000m bonus for Howe's next Budget

By David Blake, Economics Editor

The Government could have a £3,000m bonus in its coffers in time for the Budget next year, allowing the Chancellor either to hold down interest rates or to cut taxes. Calculations made by the Treasury in its negotiations with spending departments paint a gloomy picture of government finances next year. But two bonuses—the effect of the Civil Service dispute and the proposed sale of North Sea assets—have been left out of the calculations. These could allow the Treasury to accept a higher level of public spending next year than it has been willing to do in its discussions so far. The Civil Service dispute, at its peak, cost the Government over £6,000m in lost revenue. Treasury estimates suggest that up to £1,000m of revenue will still not have been collected by the end of the financial year and will come in to the Government's hands in 1982-83. The best internal guess is that about £750m will be outstanding at the end of this year, though the figure could be higher. Treasury officials argue that this does nothing to allow the Chancellor to relax his belt. They point out that the only result of the dispute is to bring forward government borrowing from next year to this, so that the actual amount the Government borrows this year is likely to be about £1,500m, even though the underlying figure is still thought to be £10,500m. The £1,000m gap will be made up next year.

Although the Treasury will stick doggedly to this line, it is likely that other ministers will use the reduction in the forecast for the actual level of borrowing which results from this slippage to press their case for a more relaxed fiscal policy. Their views are likely to be reinforced by the prospect that sales of assets, especially in the North Sea, could provide the Government with up to £2,000m next year. Treasury officials are working out how the funds from these sales should be treated. They have so far provisionally decided that, as long as the Government gives up control of the body being sold, the sale counts as a reduction of the total level of public borrowing. It would be entered into the books as a form of negative public spending, reducing both the spending and the borrowing totals.

If the Government holds on to control, on the other hand, then the sales are treated as being a way of funding the public borrowing requirement rather than reducing it. Although all the figures are highly uncertain, the two factors taken together could add up to a £3,000m reduction in the reported level of public borrowing next year, even though Treasury officials stress their view that this reduction in borrowing would have no economic impact. However, if the Government is worried by the level of public borrowing at the time of next year's Budget, the room for manoeuvre which this would give might allow it to combine tax cuts with a lower level of actual borrowing.

As reported last week in *The Times*, the Treasury has given up hope of restricting spending to £114,000m. It now accepts that the total will be £115,000m or probably higher. In its discussions with other departments, the Treasury has been talking of public borrowing next year being limited to £9,000m, but a figure of £10,000m to £10,500m is thought more likely. **Problems expected over oil sell-off** Government plans to dispose of most exploration and production interests of the British National Oil Corporation together with the offshore and onshore oil assets of British Gas are likely to raise £1,400m (see *Oil* page 18). A report published today warned that the Government will face many problems over its planned disposal of these oil production interests since a valuation of all the oil assets will have to be made before disposal. On the Government's own legislative timetable, any valuation could be complicated by possible changes in the North Sea tax regime in the next Budget. According to Phillips & Drew, the sale of 51 per cent of BNO's stake is likely to raise £900m while the oil assets of British Gas—which include a 50 per cent interest in the rich offshore field of Wytch Farm, Dorset—will be valued at a further £500m. BNO has interests in more than 60 North Sea oil blocks, six producing oil fields and two other fields under development and interests in other significant discoveries. This year BNO's production accounts for about 7 per cent of total North Sea output and pre-tax profits are estimated to rise from £515m this year to £933m in 1984.

De Lorean loses top executive

By Baron Phillips

Mr Eugene Caffero, president and chief executive of the De Lorean Motor Company of Belfast, has resigned, saying that he wanted time to pursue other ventures.

The resignation takes effect from December 15, although Mr Caffero said in New York last night that he would remain a director and a consultant to the company. Mr Caffero joined De Lorean nearly three years ago with the brief of getting the car company off the ground. He was formerly president of Chrysler. He said that when he joined the company it was never intended to be a long-term project.

"Over the past two years or so I have spent 50 per cent of my time away from Rome getting the company on its feet. Now the company is up and running and viable. I want time to devote to other things including my family," he said. De Lorean said from Belfast: "He feels his main role has been fulfilled, which was to get the company through the launching period. He now feels he has done his bit and is looking for a bit more relaxation."

Over the past few months De Lorean's affairs have come under public scrutiny after allegations of mispending government funds. Mr John De Lorean, the chairman, denied the allegations and issued libel writs against seven defendants after being cleared by a police inquiry of any criminal conduct.

The company's 750,000sq ft factory in the suburb of Dunmurry employs 2,500 and production is on target at 80 cars a day. So far almost 5,600 cars have been shipped to the United States and a further 131 await shipment. Public reaction to the £27,000 (£24,000) stainless steel car has been warm and company officials report that there is a buyer for every vehicle produced so far.

Caffero: wanting time to pursue other ventures.



Tesco opens new Surrey store to do battle with Sainsbury

Mr Leslie Porter, chairman of Tesco, Britain's second biggest grocery chain after the Co-op, yesterday opened a new store at Sutton in Surrey. This strengthens the group's representation in the south of England where Sainsbury is strongest. He also reported on the 24 weeks to mid-

August in which Tesco raised pre-tax profits by nearly 6 per cent to £14.6m. By contrast, Sainsbury recently reported a 38 per cent jump to £42.5m in pre-tax profits for the 28 weeks to mid-September. Tesco has been retrenching in non-foods to get profits moving again, and in two years it

has increased the share of own label lines in its stores from a trade average of 20 per cent to about 30 per cent of sales. Tesco is planning to get ahead of rivals in installing laser-scanning electronic cash desks. The first will start in January. Financial Editor, page 17

Rank in £14.5m expansion

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Tozer, Kemsley & Millbourn, the overseas trader, has agreed to sell its holiday division to the Rank Organisation for £14.5m in cash. The deal, which is subject to contract and approval from TCM's shareholders at an extraordinary meeting, will greatly increase Rank's involvement in the international holiday business where it has been seeking to expand for some time.

Rank already owns Budlin's, which is the largest holiday company in Europe, and in 1979 it bought Leisure Caravan Parks for £19.5m. TCM's holiday division includes Owners Services, which provides charter flights for villa-owners abroad, and its subsidiary Wings, which is an upmarket tour operator.

Mr Russell Evans, group managing director of Rank, said: "This latest investment will widen the business horizons of our hotels and holidays division, provide it with significantly increased income all year round and is expected to produce a satisfactory return on capital."

TCM's holiday division made pre-tax profits of £2.6m in the year to October 31, up from £1.8m the previous year, and has net assets of £15m.

TCM, which has recently been subject of much takeover speculation and reported a drop in half-year profits from £4.7m to £5.5m and cut its dividend earlier this month, said that Rank had offered a fair price and the money would be used for development elsewhere in the group.

Japan puts off plan to cut exports

From Peter Hazellhurst

Tokyo, Nov 17 Japan's Cabinet has decided to veto all main points of an economic plan designed to reduce its huge trading surplus and ease friction with western industrialized nations. The plan, which was presented to the Cabinet today by Mr Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, was drawn up in recent weeks after Japan was warned that her trade surplus with western partners could rise to \$26,000m this year.

Senior Japanese leaders have decided to veto the plan because Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, is expected to reshuffle his Cabinet next month. "It is only fair that a plan of this nature should be approved by a new Cabinet which will have to implement it," a senior official said tonight.

The Cabinet also decided to ease some of Japan's non-tariff barriers, such as the country's complicated import inspection procedures. Mr Komoto reiterated the promise that the Cabinet would urge industry to curb specific exports to specific areas.

The diplomats believe Mr Komoto was referring to exports such as cars, television sets and machine tools.

In another sop to the European Community, the Japanese Government has agreed to plan for joint cooperation in the fields of nuclear fusion, space, aerodynamics and other areas. Japan is considering taking France and Italy to the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) over its restrictions on imports of Japanese cars.

Engineering output rise forecast for short term

By Rupert Morris

Output in mechanical engineering will rise by 3 per cent next year, according to a joint working party report on short-term trends published by the Engineering Employers' Federation. But the federation, which is hoping soon to seal a 5.06 per cent national engineering pay deal, sees only a short-lived recovery and remains profoundly gloomy about the longer term.

Figures for the first half of 1981 show that orders were higher than expected but these are said to be distorted by large one-off orders for power station and oil production equipment.

The 3 per cent growth forecast for 1982, with continuing slight improvement in the first half of 1983 will still leave output well below the 1979 level. Output in 1981 is expected to

have been about 16 per cent down on 1979.

Even a modest recovery depends on a revival of investment by United Kingdom manufacturing industry as it struggles to stay competitive, and the report concedes that this is by no means certain and could be jeopardized by continuing high interest rates.

A fall in employment in the mechanical engineering industry from 837,000 in December, 1979 to 742,000 in June, 1981, was halted in July when there was an increase of 2,000 jobs.

But the report concludes: "The 1980-81 recession has been more than just a cyclical downturn. It is likely to be a longer-term trend for the United Kingdom mechanical engineering industry may still be downward."

Australian finance decontrol plea

From Douglas Aitken, Melbourne, Nov 17

The Campbell report's recommendation to deregulate the Australian financial system was consistent with the Government's basic objectives, Mr John Howard, the Treasurer, told the Canberra Parliament today.

In its findings published yesterday, the committee urged that all official intervention of bank deposits and lending interest rates should cease and all other government controls should be abolished. Mr Howard told MPs that while he could not comment on specific recommendations, their possible implementation would

continue the process of measured, and prudent, deregulation which has taken place in recent years. But he noted some of the proposals raised in the report, which he said the Government will set up a task force to study the report.

Commissioned in 1979 and headed by Mr Keith Campbell, an economist and businessman, the committee is the first set up to examine finance in Australia for 45 years. Mr Campbell told a press conference today that he expected the proposals to be largely accepted by the Government, although he thought there would be some modifications.

The recommendation on interest rates comes during a year in which the rate on home loans has been increased three times. The Campbell report urges that free market forces be allowed to determine all interest rates.

Immediate deregulation of interest charges would not only free the banks to charge market rates for housing loans, but would also allow them to pay

any competitive rates they liked on deposits. Housing mortgages through banks are controlled by the Government. They were raised by a per cent to 12.5 per cent last year.

Other recommendations are that: Banks should be able to pay interest on current accounts if they wish; Exchange controls should be progressively dismantled; The exchange rate for the Australian dollar should be set by market forces instead of the public service committee;

The embargo on foreign banks setting up in Australia should be removed at once, but the rate of entry of new foreign banks should be carefully managed, though those with licences should be allowed to operate without restriction.

The report also recommends the abolition of the law by which life assurance companies can get tax concessions only if they invest a proportion of their assets in government securities.

Financial shake-up, page 17

Hidden costs hamper industry

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

British industry's competitiveness with foreign rivals has been seriously undermined by hidden employment costs which have risen twice as quickly as pay over the past 12 years, it was claimed yesterday. The Confederation of British Industry said that since 1968, pay for each hour worked had risen by 400 per cent—more than 13 times faster than the growth in productivity, which

had risen by only 30 per cent. But, according to Mr Peter Lobban, CBI deputy director of social affairs, so called hidden labour costs—including pensions, insurance, redundancy provisions, company cars and luncheon vouchers—had shot up by more than 900 per cent over the same period.

In 1968 the hidden costs of employment accounted for 16 per cent of total labour costs,

but last year they accounted for 27 per cent and, according to Mr Lobban, writing in the latest issue of CBI News, the trends have accelerated since 1975 with disastrous effects on international cost competitiveness.

Employers are being urged to take a tough line against moves to reduce working hours and against further concessions on holidays.

Stock Markets

FT Index 508.3 up 4.6
FT 100 63.6 down 0.34
FT All Share 302.48 up 0.69
Bargains 17,511

Sterling

\$ 1.8935 down 200 pts
Index 90.2 down 1.1
New York \$1.8932

Dollar

Index 107.3 up 0.4
DM 2.2555 up 175 pts

Gold

\$ 399.50 down \$5
New York \$404

Money

3 mth sterling 141-144
3 mth Euro \$ 121-124
6 mth Euro \$ 134-135

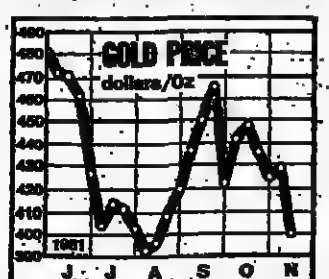
PRICE CHANGES

Rises	Falls
Dunlop Holdings 66 +4	BP Canada 1123 -41
Caterpillar 323 +15	Bracken Mines 105 -17
City Offices 130 +20	Durham Road 592 -18
Comptons 66 +3	Leeds 113 -9
Debenhams 75 +8	Marvale Con 126 -18
Geors Cross 110 +8	Milner 68 +3
Glaxo Holdings 440 +8	Monaco Finance 547 +23
ICI 48 +3	Ottoman 280 +10
Kwik Fit Holdings 51 +3	Ranger Oil 430 +10
Manston 68 +3	Torrens 79 +3
Ordnance 547 +23	Websters Group 41 +2
Rand Mide Prop 280 +10	
Ranger Oil 430 +10	
Torrens 79 +3	
Websters Group 41 +2	

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Loan rate firmer

Short-term interest rates were generally a shade firmer yesterday following Monday's signal from the Bank of England that it wants to slow the decline in



interest rates. Clearing banks now seem likely to wait a little longer before deciding whether a small cut in base rates would still be appropriate.

A feeling that the fall in short-term dollar rates may have run its course for the time being helped the dollar against both the Deutschmark and the pound. Sterling closed 2 cents lower at \$1.8935 while its index against a basket of currencies slipped 1.1 to 90.2. Gold dipped below \$400 but closed above its lowest level, a net \$5 down at \$399.5.

Unilever profits

Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch food and household goods company, increased third quarter pre-tax profits by 19 per cent to £179m. Nine months' pre-tax profits were up 24 per cent at £543m. The British half of the company has declared an interim dividend of 9.96p compared with 8.94p last year. Financial Editor, Page 17

US link for Babcock

Britain's Babcock Power Co. is hoping that a link with American companies will lead to a flow of orders for fluidized-bed combustion boilers able to burn high sulphur coal for industrial steam raising. Conoco Development, a subsidiary of Conoco Inc., with Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation, has successfully tested a new process for high sulphur coal burning.

New team at British Gas

British Gas whose monopoly buying rights are under threat, has appointed a three-man team of managers to buy natural gas. Under Mr James Allcock, director of the petroleum purchasing department, will be Mr Geoffrey Moore, managing policy and co-ordination, and Mr Kenneth Williams and Mr James Lister, both managers in petroleum purchasing.

Tax postponed

The taxing of company cars and petrol by direct deduction under Pay As You Earn, due to come into effect in April 1982, has been postponed for one year to allow employers more time to make the necessary arrangements. Company cars have been taxed for some years but in the Budget, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, proposed to include the tax with PAYE, with the introduction of scale taxes.

M Jean-Yves Haberer, the Director of the French Treasury, is to head the Paribas Banking Group.



Lourho deal

Lourho, the international trading company, has agreed to pay \$100m (£52m) to buy the 50 per cent stake in Princess Properties International group from Universe Tankships Inc. that it does not already own. Princess is the holding company for a chain of luxury resort hotels.

Shares suspended

The shares of Polymark International, the supplier of machinery to laundries and garment manufacturers, were suspended on the stock market yesterday at \$84p. The company said it requested the suspension after the discovery of financial discrepancies at Adolf Dreher, its German associate company.

TODAY

Mr David Steele addresses United States Chamber of Commerce in London. Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, to attend launch of glass manufacturer's recycling scheme. Confederation of British Industry council monthly meeting. Mr Patrick Jenkin, Industry Secretary, to speak at Machine Tool Trades Association dinner. MFA negotiations resumes in Geneva. Preliminary estimates of gross domestic product, based on output data (3rd quarter); indices of average earnings (September); indices of basic wages rates (October).

Enterprise in store

The chairman of Marks & Spencer and J. Sainsbury, two of the country's best-known high street chains, set aside their natural competitiveness to allow one to congratulate the other on his success.

The occasion was the presentation by Lord Siff, the M & S chairman, to Sir John Sainsbury (on left of picture) of this year's Business Enterprise Award, organized by the Institute of Directors.

The award, which was introduced last year, is made to the company judged to have made the most significant contribution to wealth and job creation over the past year. Sainsbury's took the award on the strength of an improvement in profits of 42 per cent and the creation of more than 5,000 new jobs. Business Diary, page 17

Warning on pipeline

The Reagan Administration is being urged to soften its position on the proposed Soviet gas pipeline to Europe following the release, yesterday, of a new report indicating that an American policy hostile to the pipeline would do only "damage" to American companies.

The report, by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, warns that the United States can do nothing to prevent the project without total support from its European allies. It concludes, therefore, that United States companies ought to be allowed to participate, since the Russians will have ready access to the technology they need from Japanese and European companies.

LONDON & PROVINCIAL SHOP CENTRES

Joint Chairmen
R. Gerard and B. S. Berwick

Results for year ended 24th June, 1981

- Profits £654,000 (1980 £488,000) — an increase of 34%.
- Investment properties professionally revalued at £77.8m — an increase of 14%.
- Net assets 577p per share — an increase of 20%.
- Office developments of 78,000 sq. ft. in Slough commencing 1981/82.
- Current annual rental income £3.1m (1980 £2.8m).
- Rental income will increase progressively to £4.4m from rent reviews by 1986, based on current rental values.
- Gross dividend of 3.43p per share — an increase of 20%.

	1981	1980
Rental income	£700	£700
Profit before tax	2,957	2,241
Gross assets	79,100	70,755
Net assets	62,360	51,891
Net assets per 10p share	577p	480p
Gross dividend for the year	34.3%	28.5%

Report and accounts available from The Secretary, London & Provincial Shop Centres (Holdings) Ltd., 28, South Street, London W1Y 5PJ

IN BRIEF

Chinese smokers pay more

Prices of cigarettes and alcohol in China are to rise sharply from today, but some synthetic textiles will be cheaper, according to the New China News Agency in Peking.

Cheapest cigarettes will be 0.02 yuan (4p) dearer, and best quality 0.27 yuan (7p) dearer at 20p a packet. The Chinese are heavy smokers but good quality cigarettes have been scarce recently, and the rises have been approved to boost the makers' declining profits.

Top brand alcoholic drinks are two yuan (55p) dearer. A litre of beer has gone up 0.16 yuan (4p).

Synthetic textiles, particularly polyester, have dropped 0.66 yuan (20p) a metre.

China's inflation was said officially to have reached nearly 6 per cent last year, but Western experts believe a truer figure would be 20 per cent.

Grant for Bangladesh

Bangladesh has become the first Asian country to receive a grant — \$1.43m (£752,600) — from the Opec fund for international development to cover its contribution to the common fund for commodities. Earlier recipients of similar grants have all been African countries.

Oil depression

The Japanese oil refining industry is in its worst depression with refineries operating at record low levels. The Petroleum Association of Japan said refineries were working at only 56.3 per cent of capacity of 5.94 million barrels a day from the beginning of April to the end of September.

Nigeria contract

In a contract worth £38m from the Nigerian government, generator, manufacturer, Petrobank of Sandwich, Kent, is to be project manager of a scheme, involving James Scott of Darlington and Deutz Engines of London to bring electricity to a rural area of Nigeria.

Sweden aims deficit

Sweden's trade deficit narrowed to kr400m (£38.8m) in October from September's kr700m, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics. Exports and imports both showed record figures.

Loans guarantee

International bank loans worth \$96m to help finance hospital, agriculture and water developments in Nigeria are being backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Israeli inflation

The inflation rate in Israel, expected to be 130 per cent this year, could rise to 180 per cent next year, Treasury officials in Jerusalem have forecast.

Italy shoe exports

Italy's shoe industry exports have soared this year, improving sales abroad by 5 per cent in real terms, after a slump of 20 per cent last year.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	15 %
Barclays	15 %
BCCI	15 %
Consolidated Crds.	15 %
C. Hoare & Co.	15 %
Lloyds Bank	15 %
Midland Bank	15 %
Nat Westminster	15 %
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15 %

* 2 day deposit on sum of £100,000 12% p.a. 12% p.a. 12% p.a.

TANKS CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENTS P.L.C.

INTEREST DIVIDEND — 1981

The Directors of Tanks Consolidated Investments P.L.C. meeting on November 18, 1981, declared an interim dividend in respect of the year ending 31st December, 1981 of 8 p per cent of Ordinary Stock, payable 15th January, 1982 to shareholders registered on 21st November, 1981 and to holders of Stock Warrants to Bearer on presentation of Coupon No 69

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Loyal Lane London EC3R 5EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81	Company	Price	Change	Vol	Actual	Target
114	100	ABF Hides 10% CULS	112	-10.0	8.5	—
76	39	Airsprung Group	63	-4.7	6.9	10.8
32	21	Armstrong & Rhodes	44	-4.3	9.8	3.7
203	92	Barden Hill	193	-9.7	5.0	9.4
104	68	Deborah Services	97	-5.5	5.7	4.8
126	85	Frank Horsell	121	-6.4	5.3	10.9
110	39	Frederick Parker	60	-1.7	2.8	26.1
110	47	George Blair	47	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	93	-7.3	7.4	7.1
119	59	Jackman Group	98	-7.0	7.1	3.4
130	103	James Burroughs	110	-8.7	7.9	10.1
334	24	Robert Jenkins	57	-3.1	10.7	4.1
59	59	Scruttons Ltd	57	-5.3	9.2	8.1
123	177	Taylor Limited	177	-15.1	8.5	8.8
26	61	Twinkl Dtd.	147	—	—	—
36	61	Twinkl 15% ULS	72d	-15.0	20.8	—
56	33	Uniclock Holdings	33	-3.0	9.1	5.9
103	81	Walter Alexander	84	-6.4	7.6	5.5
263	181	W. S. Yeates	218	-13.1	6.0	4.1

Allied-Lyons buys tea and coffee side of Coca-Cola

By Margaret Pagano

Allied-Lyons, one of the country's big six brewers, has clinched a £21m deal in the United States to buy the instant coffee and tea interests of Coca-Cola.

The purchase is being made through J. Lyons, the group's food division, to buy Coca-Cola's Tenco subsidiary, which manufactures private-label instant coffee, tea, and mix and tea in the United States and runs a sales and packaging operation in the United Kingdom. Tenco also owns a South American soft-drink business but this was not up for sale nor was Lyons interested in buying.

Lyons is acquiring the two businesses which have a total turnover of \$150m (£79.4m) and employ together some 700 people. Close trading links have been established for over 20 years and Lyons has long sought to buy the business which supplies its own American coffee and tea market. The deal should be completed in December and will partly be paid in dollars.

Mr Leonard Badham, Lyons managing director, said last night the deal would provide many benefits to its existing business in the US, particularly for Tenco, its tea and coffee company. Tenco used to supply 35 per cent of the ingredients for Tenco's ice-cream mix sales, a very strong market in America selling 6,000 tons of mix per annum. It will also provide Tenco with the technology for decaffeinated coffee products and for private brand coffee.

The US operation, based in New Jersey, employs 570 staff. Lyons's three US businesses, Tenco, Baskin-Robbins, the 2,500 chain of ice cream stores, and its mix and batter division, together provide half of profits in the division and last year increased profits by 20 per cent.

The United Kingdom concern, based in south-east London, is smaller with 130 staff. It buys instant coffee from overseas and prepares and packages private label brands for High Street retailers as well as a significant trade for vending machine customers and bulk-coffee for caterers.

Mr Badham added that Lyons expects good returns on the investment made.

LCP buys rest of Whitlock in US

By Our Financial Staff

LCP Holdings, the Midlands group with interests from property to special steels, has moved further into the United States market to take up full control of the Whitlock retail chain of car part stores. LCP is paying \$17.7m (£9.4m) to increase its stake in Whitlock from 40 per cent to 99.13 per cent. Whitlock operates 48 stores across the Mid-West states selling mainly to DIY customers and last year made \$2.6m before tax. Cash payments will be spread over the next year.

Mr David Rhead, LCP chairman, says the deal marks significant growth potential and forecasts a strong advance in profits this year.

He also announced yesterday were half-year results for the six months to September which revealed a fall in group pretax profits to £1.4m against £2m last time. Sales

declined £2m to £104.8m. Shareholders receive an unchanged half-time gross dividend of 2.5p.

Investment property, consisting of five trading estates in the West Midlands, is still the most important component of profits rising £1.4m to £1.5m. But all other interests, apart from vehicle distribution, showed a decline, with trading profits down from £3.5m to £2.8m. Last year pretax profits were £3.6m.

Property development lost £7,000 against profits of £307,000, construction slipped from £305,000 to £205,000, and the special metals division ran into trouble with losses of £22,000 against profits of £63,000. This is due to a poor performance by H. R. Turner, whereas all other companies in the metals division were profitable.

Simplicity Pattern rejects Icahn bid

By Drew Johnston

Simplicity Pattern Company, which would be in the best interests of its shareholders and directors. These alternatives are regarded as options involving NCC.

"NCC says it is determined to continue its bid or cash-rich Simplicity and is having talks with an undisclosed third party over a tender offer for all or part of Simplicity. A further possibility is that the third party will urge combination of itself, Simplicity and NCC. The companies say an arrangement on the future of the bid will be made some time before this coming Friday.

Simplicity, which is reported as having as much as \$87m in cash on deposit account, is regarded by NCC as being vital to NCC's plans to expand its onshore energy exploration activities in the United States.

GEI pretax profit halved

GEI International, the specialist engineering group, has maintained its half-year dividend at 2.5p per share despite a fall in turnover and profit. Pretax profits for the six months to September 30 were halved to £77,000. Turnover shrank from £29.4m to £24.4m.

Mr Tom Kenny, chairman, said yesterday that trading conditions were improving. "Outstanding orders for the group are better than they have been for many months."

MY Dart's worst year

MY Dart, the fireworks-toysport equipment and packaging group, yesterday described last year's trading as the worst in the company's history.

Mr Sidney Marks, chairman, commented that manufacturers and exporters had been severely hit by currency exchange rates and rising

costs which could not be recovered in prices. Reorganisation had taken place throughout the group and cost control continued, he said.

But action taken over the year to 1981 failed to stop pretax profits falling from £1.22m in the previous year to £232,000.

HAT lifts profits by 11.6 pc

HAT Group, the specialist services and materials group based in the West Country, remains on line at the half-year stage to meet a self-imposed target of a 20 per cent annual increase in net profits at the pretax level. For the six months to August 31, the group reported pretax profits of £2.4m, up 11.6 per cent on the corresponding period of 1980. Sales were 6.3 per cent higher at £42.2m.

Trading profit was £2.4m, against £2.15m a year earlier. After taxation of £901,000, against £814,000 a year earlier, and minorities, and less interest on loan capital, attributable profit was £1.5m, against £1.3m for the corresponding period last year. Earnings per share were 3.02p, against 2.72p.

The group is lifting its half-time dividend to 1.964p gross from 1.786p, an increase of 10 per cent. The figures were in line with expectations and the share price was unchanged at 66 1/2p, following their announcement. The yield is 5.5 per cent.

Mr David Telling, the chief executive, said yesterday that he was actively looking for an acquisition. In August, the group made a £7.5m rights issue. Mr Telling said cash balances were currently about double that.

He said he wanted a private company that would not make any of the group's divisions. The group's divisions have been HAT's cleaning or maintenance divisions were most likely to be augmented by the proposed acquisition.

Mr Telling ruled out using the money raised by the rights issue for its newly-formed property development division.

Lower Readicut loss in first six months

By Drew Johnston

Improved turnover and an increase in overseas sales are top signs of improved profitability at Readicut International. The textile group has cut its pretax losses back from £1.6m in the six months to September 30 to £95,000.

Trading profit for the period was £288,000, turned around from a loss of £745,000 last year to a profit of £293,000.

Mr Paul Croset, chairman, said yesterday he was less pessimistic about the group's high level of interest charges than with continued demand. "The improvement in our performance this year has been largely a result of cost-cutting measures," he said.

Readicut has seen its workforce fall from 5,000 in 1979 to its present level of 3,700.

One exception to low UK demand has been at the Frith Furnishing subsidiary which supplies car carpets. Mr Croset said increased demand from car manufacturers had contributed to a very satisfactory performance.

Greycoat bids £36m for City Offices

By Peter Walwright

A well-heralded bid for City Offices emerged yesterday but was quickly rejected. The bidder is Greycoat Estates which is offering more than £36m, though its own market value is £19m. City Offices' shares jumped 20p to 130p, but around a fortnight ago they jumped from 82p to 106p on what some identified as heavy buying. Already there are rumours of a Stock Exchange inquiry.

Greycoat has an ambitious development programme, which two big schemes just finished. One is 150,000 sq ft of office at Euston Road, London, funded by Legal & General, and the other is 600,000 sq ft of offices and commercial space at Curriers Gardens, London, EC2. Greycoat is also involved in the massive Coin Street development in London's South Bank, planning work is expected after a public enquiry.

If Greycoat fails, it could lose £1.1m in expenses, or 10p a share. The group's auditors, Arthur Young, McLelland Macleod, said the last accounts. No provision for the expenditure had been made.

Greycoat is rich in cash but is thought in the stock market to be short on assets. Against market value of about £2.19m, its net tangible assets of £1.1m are £5.7m.

The bid is of four Greycoat shares for every five in City Offices. Alternatively, holders of every five shares in City Offices are offered three shares in Greycoat and 15p in cash. After the bid was announced, Greycoat shares fell 8p to 170p, while those in City Offices jumped 20p to 130p. The offer is worth around 135p.

City Offices is rich in prime assets. It is largely orientated towards the City of London where more than 65 per cent of its rental income arises. Key shareholders are Legal & General Assurance with 29 per cent of the shares, and City Bank International with 25 per cent. City estimates suggest that assets could be 155p a share, plus, and opinion is that a bidder could well have to pay 155p a share plus, and opinion is that a bidder could well have to pay up to 155p a share plus.

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are pretax. For nine months; 2. Dividend paid by Unilever Ltd; 3. Dividend paid by Unilever N.Y. & Loss.

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are pretax. For nine months; 2. Dividend paid by Unilever Ltd; 3. Dividend paid by Unilever N.Y. & Loss.

Lloyds International climbs 87 pc for year

Even after a more than doubled provision for bad debts of £43.9m, against 19.4m, the total income of Lloyds International, which is wholly owned by Lloyds Bank, expanded from £231m to £305.2m in the year to September 30, 1981.

Over the pretax profits jumped 87 per cent to £120.6m. This was after operating costs up from £28.5m to £167.2m, an exchange profit of £4.3m — in contrast to last year's £12.3m loss, and interest on loan capital, which has risen from £5.3m to £21.2m.

Mr Eric Waide, the chief executive, said yesterday that the group's trend in profitability last year continued in 1981, materially assisted by the decline in the pound-dollar exchange rate.

Avon Rubber

Avon Rubber has bought the majority shareholding in the Oldham-based company, Northern Resins Ltd. The deal has been transacted through Avon's subsidiary, ALH Systems, which has acquired 76 per cent of the shares at a cost of £456,000 and has the right to acquire the remaining 24 per cent on December 31, 1986.

Northern formulate epoxy and polyurethane resins and most of its output is used by ALH Systems.

John Crowther

In the first half of 1981, the John Crowther Group, Huddersfield-based woolen textile manufacturers, cut its trading loss to £225,000 from £161,000. The charge for interest has dropped from £160,000 to £94,000, but this year the company only made a £23,000 profit on assets sales, compared with a profit of £38,000 last year.

The result is a pretax loss of £227,000, compared with a

Shares manage some gains

Equities shrugged off their fears about the economy and the Bank of England's warning against rising interest rates, to register fresh gains yesterday.

Nevertheless, the market opened in a cautious frame of mind, still awaiting the outcome of allotments for dealings in Exco, which start today. Dealers still expect the shares to open with around a 60p premium over the offer price of 140p, although much will depend on market conditions.

Sentiment continued to improve throughout the morning as investors eagerly awaited third-quarter figures from Unilever. Unfortunately, these proved to be below expectations and the price reacted 3p at this close, to 63p. The latest figures from Tesco were also below expectations and the price finished 5p lower at 54p.

Much of the latest improvement in share prices caught many investors by surprise, but was enough to leave the FT index 4.6 higher at 508.3 after opening 1.5 up at 506.8.

The sharp about-turn in the value of sterling caused a certain amount of worry, with profit-taking and gains in the upper band in this trading. This was in spite of the views of Mr Michael Fragg of brokers Simon Coates who told an investment conference that the market was looking cheap.

He reckoned that investors had collectively misjudged the current market and added that if United States interest rates went significantly lower next year the scope for improvement in long-term bond would be dramatic.

Stock markets

Shares manage some gains

Unfortunately, it made little impact yesterday, as prices lost up to 2 1/2 in longs and 1 1/2 in shorts.

Bine chips closed mostly higher in moderate trade, with rises in ICI 4p to 220p, Glaxo 8p to 440p, Bowater 2p to 202p, Courtaulds 3p to 66p, GKN 1p to 154p and Blue Circle 4p to 4p to 470p.

Dunlop shares have been buzzing all week, rising a further 4p to 66p yesterday on prospects for its latest radial tyre design. Experts believe the tyre should cut down fuel consumption and it has attracted the attention of Vauxhall motors who want it fitted to all their models from early 1982 onwards.

Elsewhere on the bid front, Borealis remained unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 540m United States acquisition.

The sale of a subsidiary listed on the London Stock Exchange, Borealis, was unchanged at 79p after bidding for the remaining 50 per cent of Princess Properties International from Unilever. Unilever slipped 5p to 68p on news of its 5

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Safeguarding control over UK banks

At issue in the proposed legislation to control foreign takeovers of United Kingdom banks is the extent to which overseas control of an important part of the British banking system would inhibit the authorities in their supervision of the economy. Both the Bank of England and the Treasury take the view that a big bank (like Lloyds, for instance) holds a vital, strategic place in the economy and cannot be entrusted even to benign foreign control or influence. Hence the unprecedented passions aroused in the Bank since Hongkong and Shanghai floated its 1972 guidelines in April this year by launching a bid for Royal Bank of Scotland despite the displeasure of the Governor.

The Foreign Office and the Department of Trade, on the contrary, would seem to view legislation as inhibiting the operation of a free market (subject to suitable controls) as well as inviting retaliation from overseas, particularly the United States where British banks have made sizable acquisitions over recent years. In this they are joined by senior bankers who would be most unhappy to see any legislation which inhibited further expansion overseas despite the apparent lack of suitable candidates at reasonable prices. It is not only the Hongkong Bank which worries the Bank of England. As soon as exchange controls were abolished in October 1979, United Kingdom banks were complaining that foreign banks were breaking the guidelines on foreign currency lending.

It is this fear that foreigners may not always be willing to obey the rules of the game which has determined the Bank and the Treasury on the need for protective legislation. This may not prove to be the wisest course for a government which has firmly set its face against protectionism and towards the free market mechanism. A search for ways to tighten up guidelines to ensure that overseas control of an important United Kingdom financial institution and domestic control over the running of the economy remain compatible, may be a better way of going about things.

After last year's £4.98m loss *Acrow* now seems to have seen the worst of things. At the half-way stage, the pretax loss has been cut to £1.94m against £2.69m for the corresponding period last year. Sales were up 9.4 per cent at £76.42 and there was a trading profit of £658,000 against £159,000 a year earlier. Orders accepted on tight margins last year in order to keep factories working are now coming to an end and lower interest rates are helping reduce the effects of borrowings that required £2.6m in interest payments in the first half.

More importantly, the group has been exporting well. Overseas sales were up by 22.5 per cent and accounted for two thirds of total turnover, against three fifths in the first half last year. On the other hand, domestic sales are down on last year's levels and are likely to be so again in the second half. The group says its order books are at record levels, although, again, it is the export-oriented divisions that are showing the strength. It is hoping to return to profitability in the second half, but £1.94m seems too great a leeway to make up. However, when Norman Cunningham, a man with a reputation for turning round troubled companies, arrives next month as the new chief executive, he will find that task already underway.

Unilever Good gains outside Europe

Unilever's sales have held up well this year and the third quarter figures suggest that earlier estimates of about £680m pretax for the whole year will be vindicated. Combined third quarter pretax profits were £179m, an increase of 19 per cent, giving nine months profits of £543m, up 24 per cent. If one recalculates, using exchange rates prevailing at the end of September rather than the end of last year, the results look even better: total attributable profit has risen by 39 per cent to £330m. Overall volume rose by 1.5 per cent and total sales were up by 13 per cent to £8,487m for the nine months, but with most of the volume (and profit) gains coming outside Europe. Unilever had spent heavily on productivity improvements in Europe itself and, though these may bring profit gains when economies revive, at the

moment they only serve to maintain profitability. Outside Europe, by contrast, the company is doing well. National Starch, the American acquisition, is paying off, and the launch of Shield soap was successful. Detergent volumes have grown, food products are seeing bigger margins even if volumes are tending to slip, and personal products are also showing the results of higher productivity. Overall, the 6 to 7 per cent group increase in productivity over recent years is being maintained, while the group has also been helped by mainly stagnant commodity prices.

These trends will continue into the final three months. There must be a recession that as the winter looms and recession bites deeper, particularly in continental Europe, consumers will shy away from some of the more costly products, for example frozen foods. Many of Unilever's products come fairly low down the list of economies made as discretionary income shrinks, however. So falls in real incomes are most likely to take their toll next year. Against that, the fourth quarter will be five calendar days shorter than the third, effectively offsetting the £18m gain in the first quarter from three extra days.

Tesco Signs of improvement

Tesco may have stopped the rot. For three years its profits have been falling, thanks both to a costly over-expansion into non-foods and to a weakening grip on foods themselves, where competitors such as Sainsbury scored on quality while Tesco continued, as before, to pile it high and sell it cheap. But yesterday Tesco reported an increase of nearly 8 per cent to £14.6m in pretax profits for the 24 weeks to mid-August on turnover up 8.6 per cent to £915.7m. Even so, turnover was slightly down in volume terms and Sainsbury — first half profits up 38 per cent — has all but caught up with Tesco in grocery markets share. Each now has just over 13 per cent.

Tesco has, of course, been slowing down in non-foods and doing what it can to repair margins in foods. It has also cut borrowings by making property disposals to lower interest charges. But by stressing quality and fresh food, like Sainsbury, it is playing a game that will take time to pay off.

Now Tesco is talking of electronic point of sale equipment (electronic checkouts) but the first installation does not start until January. Meanwhile, the group had to provide £1m against the latest pretax profits. The shares slipped 5p to 54p.

TKM Raising cash

Against a background of sliding profits but a share price which has refused to reflect this because of the ever-recurring takeover rumours, Tozer, Kemsley & Millbourn has been working to solve its internal problems. This year there have already been a couple of small disposals, the joint venture on foods with Imperial Group to stem one loss-maker and more recently the merger of the group's Canadian agricultural equipment maker with a third party to stanch another heavy drain on the group's resources. Against this background, the £14.5m sale of the holiday division to Rank Organization looks like a measure to raise cash at a time when interest charges have been bearing heavily on the group. The book profit of £13m thrown up by the deal will also help to make the bottom line of the profit and loss account look a good deal healthier than otherwise at the end of a year which is having to bear further extraordinary rationalization costs. In addition, the City will draw comfort from seeing TKM freeing resources to concentrate on its traditional businesses, however successful the travel operations have been. Indeed the shares rose 3p yesterday to 79p, although takeover hopes still seem the main justification for the shares at this level.

Sarah Scott

Mr Campbell shakes up Australia's finances...

Sydney The Campbell report, recommending radical changes to Australia's financial system, has plunged the federal government into a political dilemma and prompted outright rejection by the labour party opposition and the Australian Democrats who together control the Senate.

Even before Mr John Howard, the Treasurer, had completed his address to Parliament, heralding the 500,000-word report and its key proposals, a total deregulation of interest rates, the political sparks began to fly. By the time he had finished Mr Howard, who had been an enthusiastic supporter of deregulation of the market, place and had set up the committee of inquiry which produced the report, began showing unhealthy signs that he was less than happy with the 88-page programme.

The report's main recommendations are to abolish all controls on interest rates, to dismantle foreign exchange controls, to admit foreign banks to Australia and for the Australian dollar to be fixed in the market. It also recommends the ending of double taxation of company dividends, that banks should pay interest on cheque accounts, and tougher provisions against insider trading.

Other proposals are uniform consumer credit laws, the selling out of selected government financial institutions, the ending of preferential financial treatment of farmers, deregulation of brokerage rates charged by stockbrokers, limits to special export finance, the selling of state insurance offices, tougher company reporting standards, and a new deal for building societies and credit unions which virtually en-

ables them to become banks. Mr Keith Campbell, the report's chief architect, spent nearly two years producing this voluminous critique of Australia's financial make-up. His immediate reason for the criticisms, which were yesterday coming from all sides of the political spectrum, was to urge the government to muster the courage to push through the recommendations in their totality — "for it could do nothing and continue with an inefficient financial system."

Mr Howard dithered by saying that the government would "naturally seek to achieve a balance between economic, social and political considerations and realities." Total deregulation of interest rates would force the

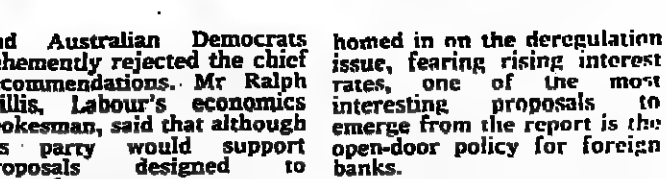
government to use budgetary measures to offset cost rises to the politically sensitive rural lobby and the owners and buyers of homes. Ministers believe that this would put at risk their promise of lower income taxes.

The committee's recommendations have understandably caused an uproar in the National Country Party, which has insisted that any removal of preferential interest rates for farmers should be offset by large subsidies. Mr Peter Nixon, the Minister for Primary Industry, said categorically that no changes would be made unless they met the government's "social and political priorities".

Equally, the Labour Party Treasurer, to extend this to the lending rates was defeated by an axis of "pragmatic" Liberal ministers and National Country Party ministers. The Campbell recommendations still have to pass through that same cabinet with that same axis intact. On the face of it there is no urgency for the government to adopt a more flexible financial system, although most economic observers believe that Australia's long-term economic health would benefit greatly.

It would seem therefore that like the 1962 Vernon Report on the Australian economy which the Menzies government rejected out of hand, the Campbell Committee Report will become a theoretical target but little more.

Helen Barker



Mr Keith Campbell who headed the committee of inquiry into the Australian financial system with his controversial report.

homed in on the deregulation issue, fearing rising interest rates, one of the most interesting proposals to emerge from the report is the open-door policy for foreign banks.

The report says that licences should be limited, but recommends immediate entry, with no requirements for local equity. Unfortunately, the report fails to be more specific about the number of licences that should be allocated.

The committee also recommends that foreign banks not wanting licences should be able to establish agencies restricted to an "offshore" lending role, with no authority to borrow on Australian markets or undertake foreign exchange business. Foreign exchange business remains the prerogative of local banks, a recommendation that will thoroughly disappoint the merchant banks who lobbied enthusiastically for this business.

The Australian banks immediately endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations yesterday, although some were pessimistic about their implementation. Local banks had geared up for foreign bank entry and a subsequent increase in competition by merging their operations. The Melbourne-based Commercial Bank of Australia accepted a marriage proposal from Sydney's Bank of New South Wales and the National Bank joined forces with the Commercial Banking Co of Sydney.

The report also says that exchange controls should eventually be dismantled and that the restriction on the listing of foreign corporations on Australian stock exchanges should be lifted.

...but has he gone too far?

It is clear that no Australian government of whatever political flavour could hope to implement the full range of Campbell recommendations. For what the Campbell committee has done is to tread on the toes of the most powerful interest groups in the land. It would need a government of extraordinary confidence to take on home owners (Australia has one of the highest rates of home ownership in the world), the powerful farmers' lobby, and the federal treasury (which believes that control of foreign exchange is a critical economic weapon) and expect to survive.

something more politically palatable. The government has shown some signs over recent years that it would be prepared to consider changes to Australia's highly regulated financial system, but it wanted changes that would not threaten a revolution which would upset a finely balanced political apple cart.

The government's prevailing view was that if Australia was to have foreign banks it would be a more beneficial and then only in tightly restricted sections of the market. If Australia was to have deregulated lending rates, home loans and farm loans among particular categories of borrowers would be exempt. A reflection of just how tentative Australian government can be came last November when the cabinet decided to deregulate bank deposit rates, but a submission by Mr Howard, the

something more politically palatable. The government has shown some signs over recent years that it would be prepared to consider changes to Australia's highly regulated financial system, but it wanted changes that would not threaten a revolution which would upset a finely balanced political apple cart.

The government's prevailing view was that if Australia was to have foreign banks it would be a more beneficial and then only in tightly restricted sections of the market. If Australia was to have deregulated lending rates, home loans and farm loans among particular categories of borrowers would be exempt. A reflection of just how tentative Australian government can be came last November when the cabinet decided to deregulate bank deposit rates, but a submission by Mr Howard, the

something more politically palatable. The government has shown some signs over recent years that it would be prepared to consider changes to Australia's highly regulated financial system, but it wanted changes that would not threaten a revolution which would upset a finely balanced political apple cart.

Helen Barker

Why the Russians are so short of food

The Russians are deeply worried about worsening food shortages. This year's grain harvest may have been 60 million tonnes below target, at only 175 million tonnes. On Monday, President Brezhnev gave warning at a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee that food supply was the central problem for the present five-year plan which began in January. Yesterday the opening session of the Supreme Soviet was told that, despite the many difficulties, the country was sticking to the plan. ALEC NOVE examines the shortcomings of Soviet agriculture.

The food shortages which are an increasing problem for the Soviet Union have certainly not been helped by the weather. It is unusual to have three poor harvests in a row. But the weather is only partly to blame — a range of other factors play their part. One is the authorities' obstinate persistence in a cheap-food policy. Retail prices of bread, meat and other basic foodstuffs have not been changed for 20 years, though money incomes have roughly doubled in that time.

Since prices paid to farms have gone up sharply, there is a huge subsidy bill at more than £16,000m, the highest agricultural subsidy in history. At these prices supply and demand are out of balance and in the (legal) free market prices are often two to three times the official level. But equally responsible for the shortages is the sluggish response of agriculture to the large injections of resources which the Soviet state has

used to try to stimulate higher production. Some 27 per cent of total investment goes to agriculture, a far higher figure than in any industrial country. Why have the results been so disappointing?

Labour problems are an ingredient in any explanation. About 27 million people work in agriculture, yet it is still necessary to draft in extra labour by the million to cope with the peak of the harvest. A labour economist in the Soviet Union recently estimated that the numbers involved have increased 2.4 times since 1970 and have reached the remarkable figure of 15.6 million, and the numbers have been increasing rapidly.

There are two main reasons for the unwillingness of the peasants to work harder at peak periods and inadequacies and gaps in mechanization. Labour incentives are ineffective because there is little to spend the extra money on and they are also perverse, because pay is unrelated to final results. A tractor-driver is paid in terms of area ploughed and so is actually rewarded if he succeeds in ploughing shallow.

Mechanization is often of mediocre quality, lacking essential spare parts and poorly maintained in ill-equipped workshops. So-called "small-scale mechanization" is notoriously lacking. The farms cannot get the machines they order through the official wholesale intermediary, and as an article in *Pravda* pointed out last month, farms often have to fetch (dismantled) machines from the factory, assemble

them, test them and then still pay 10 per cent extra to the Goskomselkhoztekhnika (the intermediary). What for? For the non-existent delivery of spare parts.

Why have the results been so disappointing? Labour problems are an ingredient in any explanation. About 27 million people work in agriculture, yet it is still necessary to draft in extra labour by the million to cope with the peak of the harvest. A labour economist in the Soviet Union recently estimated that the numbers involved have increased 2.4 times since 1970 and have reached the remarkable figure of 15.6 million, and the numbers have been increasing rapidly.

There are two main reasons for the unwillingness of the peasants to work harder at peak periods and inadequacies and gaps in mechanization. Labour incentives are ineffective because there is little to spend the extra money on and they are also perverse, because pay is unrelated to final results. A tractor-driver is paid in terms of area ploughed and so is actually rewarded if he succeeds in ploughing shallow.

Mechanization is often of mediocre quality, lacking essential spare parts and poorly maintained in ill-equipped workshops. So-called "small-scale mechanization" is notoriously lacking. The farms cannot get the machines they order through the official wholesale intermediary, and as an article in *Pravda* pointed out last month, farms often have to fetch (dismantled) machines from the factory, assemble

them, test them and then still pay 10 per cent extra to the Goskomselkhoztekhnika (the intermediary). What for? For the non-existent delivery of spare parts.

Why have the results been so disappointing? Labour problems are an ingredient in any explanation. About 27 million people work in agriculture, yet it is still necessary to draft in extra labour by the million to cope with the peak of the harvest. A labour economist in the Soviet Union recently estimated that the numbers involved have increased 2.4 times since 1970 and have reached the remarkable figure of 15.6 million, and the numbers have been increasing rapidly.

Business Diary: Salford's militant industrial complex

When the scale of the cuts in university grants became known earlier this year, one of the hardest hit universities responded quickly with an initiative for survival that has yet to be equalled.

The university is at Salford and the action came in the creation of the "Campaign to Promote the University of Salford". Although the project has become known by its acronym, CAMPUS, there is nothing of the academic ivory tower about it. For a start, the inspiration came from a group of industrial executives with companies including Ferranti, GEC-Marconi Electronics, and Ward and Goldstone, all of which have exploited innovations from applied research and collaborated in the university's advanced training scheme tailored to meet the needs of industry.

So when Dr John Ashworth, the new vice-chancellor, took his seat at the beginning of term, the battle for survival was well under way. Hence his brief from the job of Chief Scientist to the Government "think tank" — the Central Policy Review Staff — was probably not quite as shattering as it could have been. CAMPUS has gathered more than 200 companies to help in achieving its first goal of persuading the Government



I SEE THAT THE RADIO ASTRONOMERS...



ARE INTENSIFYING THEIR SEARCH FOR INTELLIGENT LIFE IN THE UNIVERSE...



DOES THAT MEAN THEY'VE GIVEN UP DOWN HERE?

that the heaviest cuts had fallen on one of the universities of most value to industry, coming up with the innovations needed to restructure manufacturing and commerce. The campaign is pursuing a second goal, the strengthening of collaboration with industry and commerce, by formally constituting CAMPUS as a trust later this month under the chairmanship of Alan Veele, the managing director of GEC Power Engineering, and with Professor Graham Ashworth of the department of civil engineering as its director.

It will then be set on its longer term course which should send at least a tremor through the mandarins of Whitehall and the academic clique who form the University Grants Committee. For the object is to expose the misconceptions of the proper role of a university in a modern society which are alleged to exist in the Department of Education and Science and the grants committee.

There were doubtless some satisfied smiles yesterday down at the offices of the National Enterprise Board — shortly to become the British Technology Group — when it was learned that one of its subsidiaries, Systime, the

Systime's analysis

There were doubtless some satisfied smiles yesterday down at the offices of the National Enterprise Board — shortly to become the British Technology Group — when it was learned that one of its subsidiaries, Systime, the

Talking Turkey

"Banker Kastelli" is a household expression in Turkey as householders struggle to

make both ends meet in an inflation-ridden country. The cost of living index, which soared to 120 per cent last year, is now running close to 40 per cent for 1981, but wage and salary earners still have a hard time trying to catch up, particularly under a military regime which forbids strikes.

Many Turks are selling jewelry and property to raise cash and put it on deposit with "Banker Kastelli" and other private investment firms that are exploiting Turkey's economic mess. "Banker Kastelli", who has just been authorized to add 11 new provincial offices to a chain of 15, offers 55 per cent interest a year for two years if the interest is paid monthly, or 52 per cent for a one-year deposit. Kastelli and his colleagues are giving Turkey's 40 banks

CHANNEL TUNNEL INVESTMENTS LIMITED				
1 LOVE LANE, LONDON EC2V 7JJ				
INTERIM REPORT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30th JUNE 1981				
	6 months to 30th June 1981	6 months to 30th June 1980	Year to 31st December	
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	1980	1981
INCOME:				
Listed investments	9,212	4,516	9,248	
Interest receivable	301	4,445	6,846	
	9,513	8,961	16,194	
Administration expenses	3,177	2,746	9,941	
Profit before taxation	6,336	6,215	6,653	
Taxation	2,565	2,486	2,646	
Profit after taxation	3,771	3,729	4,007	
18th November 1981				

Hunt & Moscrop Group

Manufacturers of Heat Exchangers, Paper Machinery, Effluent Treatment Plant, Process Plant, Textile Machinery and General Industrial Plant.

- Pre-tax profits in year ended 30th June 1981 increased from £258,000 to £487,000 on turnover up from £20m to £21.9m.
- Dividend maintained at 0.9p per share, and borrowings down by over 50%.
- Exports 28% of turnover and, together with overseas operations, forming a growing part of the group.
- Joint venture to produce heat exchangers in USA now proceeding.

Copies of the full Report can be obtained from the Secretary, Hunt & Moscrop (Middleton) Ltd, PO Box 36, Apax Works, Middleton, Manchester M24 1QS.

Rugby League

Challenge Cup gains six-figure sponsorship deal

By Keith Macklin

Sponsorship money continues to pour into Rugby League with the announcement yesterday of the first six-figure sponsorship deal.

State Express has signed a new agreement with the League worth a total of £300,000 over three years. £100,000 in the first, £100,000 in the second and £100,000 in the third year.

The sponsors have decided that the name of the tournament will revert to the State Express Challenge Cup after a year's experiment with the puzzle of Three Fives application which caused furrowed brows among those unaware of the brand names of the company's products.

David Oxley, the secretary general of the League, said yesterday: "In this period of economic recession it is a vote of confidence in the game that the sponsorship has not only been renewed but financially upgraded." The marketing committee of the League will meet shortly to decide on the division of the money between the clubs and ground improvement schemes and other worthy causes within the game.

Clyde Shaw, the experienced Welsh international forward from

Widnes, is set to make a surprise move to Wigan. Although Shaw has not been on the transfer list, he has figured largely as a substitute forward at Naughton Park this season, and Wigan have made a quick and astute swoop to sign him. The clubs were reported last night to have agreed terms for Shaw, who has been a key figure in many of the successes of Widnes during the seven years since he signed from Neath Rugby Union club.

Shaw will probably go straight into the Wigan team for Sunday's visit to Craven Cottage to play Fulham, as Wigan, having won only their third league game of the season last Sunday, seek to pull away from the relegation area.

A friendly gesture by a football club will enable the British Amateur Rugby League Association Lancashire Cup final to be played on a neutral ground on Sunday week. Oldham Athletic have made Boundary Park available for the game between Leigh Miners and Wigan.

A B.A.R.L.A. official said: "The original intention was to play the game at the Oldham rugby league ground at Watershead, but it is not available on that day. This is a marvellous gesture by Oldham Athletic and will add considerable interest to the occasion."

Boxing

McCrory could be the fly in England's ointment

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

The long and the short of it is that the battle of the big men will go to the United States and the skilful of the little men will go to England at the Gloucester Leisure Centre tonight. The middle ground from light to welter will be too man's land and that is where the war will be won or lost.

So this international sponsored by George Wimpey looks like a 6-5 draw—perhaps a fitting result for the first meeting between the two countries for 20 years. That is how the experts see it. They could be right, except for the fly in the ointment—one Steven McCrory. He is a brilliant but erratic lightweight who was United States champion in 1980 but this year was left holding the bronze. He is expected to turn professional soon.

Before that there is the little matter of facing the tough little glassworker from St Helena, John Lyons, who has gone from strength to strength since winning the ABA title in May. Lyons will have to take control early or he could be too far behind if the St. Helena boxer's natural ability is allowed to dictate proceedings.

The man at the other end of the scale, Tyrrell Biggs, the United States' national super-heavyweight champion from Philadelphia, steps into the ring against Adrian Elliott, the ABA champion. Biggs is the big man for the gold medal in the world championships in Munich in May and the Los Angeles Olympic Games (though the date was Russian or a Cuban may have something to say about that) and after those two titles you know what the fit St. Helena weighs in. His bones, his fast hands and should have altogether too much class for Elliott.

England will be without some of their old faithfuls for one reason or another: George Gilbey, Tony Willis, Devan Bailey and Andy Strathairn, who appears to be on the point of turning professional. But there are still some tough old hands to grab victory for England. Apart from Lyons there are Kevin Wallace, Ray Gilbey, Peter Hanlon and Cameron Lithgow. All but Lithgow are expected to win.

Hanlon should do well, particularly as he will be boxing in front of his home crowd. Win or lose



McCrory: expected to join the professional ranks soon.

he is always good value. Lithgow should not be dismissed too lightly, though he is against one of the American best, James Rayford. The American knocked out Willie Lauder, of Scotland, in the international at Wembley in 1976. Rayford has been trying since 1976 to win the United States title, but kept on getting a silver medal. Rayford is a big man, 6-5, 240 lbs, can may clear of the fists of the fighter from Philadelphia he could cause an upset, but the Englishman is a more experienced fighter. It is significant that the 18-year-old ABA champion, Errol Christie, who has beaten Lithgow, has not been thrown in with Rayford.

After this bout it looks like the United States all the way, but the crowd will be disappointed to see some high-class boxing from the visitors.

PAIRINGS (England names first): McCrory, Flyweight; A. Wallace, 1st; Gilbey, 2nd; Willis, 3rd; Strathairn, 4th; Hanlon, 5th; Lyons, 6th; Biggs, 7th; Elliott, 8th; Rayford, 9th; Lithgow, 10th; Wallace, 11th; Wallace, 12th; Wallace, 13th; Wallace, 14th; Wallace, 15th; Wallace, 16th; Wallace, 17th; Wallace, 18th; Wallace, 19th; Wallace, 20th; Wallace, 21st; Wallace, 22nd; Wallace, 23rd; Wallace, 24th; Wallace, 25th; Wallace, 26th; Wallace, 27th; Wallace, 28th; Wallace, 29th; Wallace, 30th; Wallace, 31st; Wallace, 32nd; Wallace, 33rd; Wallace, 34th; Wallace, 35th; Wallace, 36th; Wallace, 37th; Wallace, 38th; Wallace, 39th; Wallace, 40th; Wallace, 41st; Wallace, 42nd; Wallace, 43rd; Wallace, 44th; Wallace, 45th; Wallace, 46th; Wallace, 47th; Wallace, 48th; Wallace, 49th; Wallace, 50th; Wallace, 51st; Wallace, 52nd; Wallace, 53rd; Wallace, 54th; Wallace, 55th; Wallace, 56th; Wallace, 57th; Wallace, 58th; Wallace, 59th; Wallace, 60th; Wallace, 61st; Wallace, 62nd; Wallace, 63rd; Wallace, 64th; Wallace, 65th; Wallace, 66th; Wallace, 67th; Wallace, 68th; Wallace, 69th; Wallace, 70th; Wallace, 71st; Wallace, 72nd; Wallace, 73rd; Wallace, 74th; Wallace, 75th; Wallace, 76th; Wallace, 77th; Wallace, 78th; Wallace, 79th; Wallace, 80th; Wallace, 81st; Wallace, 82nd; Wallace, 83rd; Wallace, 84th; Wallace, 85th; Wallace, 86th; Wallace, 87th; Wallace, 88th; Wallace, 89th; Wallace, 90th; Wallace, 91st; Wallace, 92nd; Wallace, 93rd; Wallace, 94th; Wallace, 95th; Wallace, 96th; Wallace, 97th; Wallace, 98th; Wallace, 99th; Wallace, 100th; Wallace, 101st; Wallace, 102nd; Wallace, 103rd; Wallace, 104th; Wallace, 105th; Wallace, 106th; Wallace, 107th; Wallace, 108th; Wallace, 109th; Wallace, 110th; Wallace, 111th; Wallace, 112th; Wallace, 113th; Wallace, 114th; Wallace, 115th; Wallace, 116th; Wallace, 117th; Wallace, 118th; Wallace, 119th; Wallace, 120th; Wallace, 121st; Wallace, 122nd; Wallace, 123rd; Wallace, 124th; Wallace, 125th; Wallace, 126th; Wallace, 127th; Wallace, 128th; Wallace, 129th; Wallace, 130th; Wallace, 131st; Wallace, 132nd; Wallace, 133rd; Wallace, 134th; Wallace, 135th; Wallace, 136th; Wallace, 137th; Wallace, 138th; Wallace, 139th; Wallace, 140th; Wallace, 141st; Wallace, 142nd; Wallace, 143rd; Wallace, 144th; Wallace, 145th; Wallace, 146th; Wallace, 147th; Wallace, 148th; Wallace, 149th; Wallace, 150th; Wallace, 151st; Wallace, 152nd; Wallace, 153rd; Wallace, 154th; Wallace, 155th; Wallace, 156th; Wallace, 157th; Wallace, 158th; Wallace, 159th; Wallace, 160th; Wallace, 161st; Wallace, 162nd; Wallace, 163rd; Wallace, 164th; Wallace, 165th; Wallace, 166th; Wallace, 167th; Wallace, 168th; Wallace, 169th; Wallace, 170th; Wallace, 171st; Wallace, 172nd; Wallace, 173rd; Wallace, 174th; Wallace, 175th; Wallace, 176th; Wallace, 177th; Wallace, 178th; Wallace, 179th; Wallace, 180th; Wallace, 181st; Wallace, 182nd; Wallace, 183rd; Wallace, 184th; Wallace, 185th; Wallace, 186th; Wallace, 187th; Wallace, 188th; Wallace, 189th; Wallace, 190th; Wallace, 191st; Wallace, 192nd; Wallace, 193rd; Wallace, 194th; Wallace, 195th; Wallace, 196th; Wallace, 197th; Wallace, 198th; Wallace, 199th; Wallace, 200th; Wallace, 201st; Wallace, 202nd; Wallace, 203rd; Wallace, 204th; Wallace, 205th; Wallace, 206th; Wallace, 207th; Wallace, 208th; Wallace, 209th; Wallace, 210th; Wallace, 211st; Wallace, 212nd; Wallace, 213rd; Wallace, 214th; Wallace, 215th; Wallace, 216th; Wallace, 217th; Wallace, 218th; Wallace, 219th; Wallace, 220th; Wallace, 221st; Wallace, 222nd; Wallace, 223rd; Wallace, 224th; Wallace, 225th; Wallace, 226th; Wallace, 227th; Wallace, 228th; Wallace, 229th; Wallace, 230th; Wallace, 231st; Wallace, 232nd; Wallace, 233rd; Wallace, 234th; Wallace, 235th; Wallace, 236th; Wallace, 237th; Wallace, 238th; Wallace, 239th; Wallace, 240th; Wallace, 241st; Wallace, 242nd; Wallace, 243rd; Wallace, 244th; Wallace, 245th; Wallace, 246th; Wallace, 247th; Wallace, 248th; Wallace, 249th; Wallace, 250th; Wallace, 251st; Wallace, 252nd; Wallace, 253rd; Wallace, 254th; Wallace, 255th; Wallace, 256th; Wallace, 257th; Wallace, 258th; Wallace, 259th; Wallace, 260th; Wallace, 261st; Wallace, 262nd; Wallace, 263rd; Wallace, 264th; Wallace, 265th; Wallace, 266th; Wallace, 267th; Wallace, 268th; Wallace, 269th; Wallace, 270th; Wallace, 271st; Wallace, 272nd; Wallace, 273rd; Wallace, 274th; Wallace, 275th; Wallace, 276th; Wallace, 277th; Wallace, 278th; Wallace, 279th; Wallace, 280th; Wallace, 281st; Wallace, 282nd; Wallace, 283rd; Wallace, 284th; Wallace, 285th; Wallace, 286th; Wallace, 287th; Wallace, 288th; Wallace, 289th; Wallace, 290th; Wallace, 291st; Wallace, 292nd; Wallace, 293rd; Wallace, 294th; Wallace, 295th; Wallace, 296th; Wallace, 297th; Wallace, 298th; Wallace, 299th; Wallace, 300th; Wallace, 301st; Wallace, 302nd; Wallace, 303rd; Wallace, 304th; Wallace, 305th; Wallace, 306th; Wallace, 307th; Wallace, 308th; Wallace, 309th; Wallace, 310th; Wallace, 311st; Wallace, 312nd; Wallace, 313rd; Wallace, 314th; Wallace, 315th; Wallace, 316th; Wallace, 317th; Wallace, 318th; Wallace, 319th; Wallace, 320th; Wallace, 321st; Wallace, 322nd; Wallace, 323rd; Wallace, 324th; Wallace, 325th; Wallace, 326th; Wallace, 327th; Wallace, 328th; Wallace, 329th; Wallace, 330th; Wallace, 331st; Wallace, 332nd; Wallace, 333rd; Wallace, 334th; Wallace, 335th; Wallace, 336th; Wallace, 337th; Wallace, 338th; Wallace, 339th; Wallace, 340th; Wallace, 341st; Wallace, 342nd; Wallace, 343rd; Wallace, 344th; Wallace, 345th; Wallace, 346th; Wallace, 347th; Wallace, 348th; Wallace, 349th; Wallace, 350th; Wallace, 351st; Wallace, 352nd; Wallace, 353rd; Wallace, 354th; Wallace, 355th; Wallace, 356th; Wallace, 357th; Wallace, 358th; Wallace, 359th; Wallace, 360th; Wallace, 361st; Wallace, 362nd; Wallace, 363rd; Wallace, 364th; Wallace, 365th; Wallace, 366th; Wallace, 367th; Wallace, 368th; Wallace, 369th; Wallace, 370th; Wallace, 371st; Wallace, 372nd; Wallace, 373rd; Wallace, 374th; Wallace, 375th; Wallace, 376th; Wallace, 377th; Wallace, 378th; Wallace, 379th; Wallace, 380th; Wallace, 381st; Wallace, 382nd; Wallace, 383rd; Wallace, 384th; Wallace, 385th; Wallace, 386th; Wallace, 387th; Wallace, 388th; Wallace, 389th; Wallace, 390th; Wallace, 391st; Wallace, 392nd; Wallace, 393rd; Wallace, 394th; Wallace, 395th; Wallace, 396th; Wallace, 397th; Wallace, 398th; Wallace, 399th; Wallace, 400th; Wallace, 401st; Wallace, 402nd; Wallace, 403rd; Wallace, 404th; Wallace, 405th; Wallace, 406th; Wallace, 407th; Wallace, 408th; Wallace, 409th; Wallace, 410th; Wallace, 411st; Wallace, 412nd; Wallace, 413rd; Wallace, 414th; Wallace, 415th; Wallace, 416th; Wallace, 417th; Wallace, 418th; Wallace, 419th; Wallace, 420th; Wallace, 421st; Wallace, 422nd; Wallace, 423rd; Wallace, 424th; Wallace, 425th; Wallace, 426th; Wallace, 427th; Wallace, 428th; Wallace, 429th; Wallace, 430th; Wallace, 431st; Wallace, 432nd; Wallace, 433rd; Wallace, 434th; Wallace, 435th; Wallace, 436th; Wallace, 437th; Wallace, 438th; Wallace, 439th; Wallace, 440th; Wallace, 441st; Wallace, 442nd; Wallace, 443rd; Wallace, 444th; Wallace, 445th; Wallace, 446th; Wallace, 447th; Wallace, 448th; Wallace, 449th; Wallace, 450th; Wallace, 451st; Wallace, 452nd; Wallace, 453rd; Wallace, 454th; Wallace, 455th; Wallace, 456th; Wallace, 457th; Wallace, 458th; Wallace, 459th; Wallace, 460th; Wallace, 461st; Wallace, 462nd; Wallace, 463rd; Wallace, 464th; Wallace, 465th; Wallace, 466th; Wallace, 467th; Wallace, 468th; Wallace, 469th; Wallace, 470th; Wallace, 471st; Wallace, 472nd; Wallace, 473rd; Wallace, 474th; Wallace, 475th; Wallace, 476th; Wallace, 477th; Wallace, 478th; Wallace, 479th; Wallace, 480th; Wallace, 481st; Wallace, 482nd; Wallace, 483rd; Wallace, 484th; Wallace, 485th; Wallace, 486th; Wallace, 487th; Wallace, 488th; Wallace, 489th; Wallace, 490th; Wallace, 491st; Wallace, 492nd; Wallace, 493rd; Wallace, 494th; Wallace, 495th; Wallace, 496th; Wallace, 497th; Wallace, 498th; Wallace, 499th; Wallace, 500th; Wallace, 501st; Wallace, 502nd; Wallace, 503rd; Wallace, 504th; Wallace, 505th; Wallace, 506th; Wallace, 507th; Wallace, 508th; Wallace, 509th; Wallace, 510th; Wallace, 511st; Wallace, 512nd; Wallace, 513rd; Wallace, 514th; Wallace, 515th; Wallace, 516th; Wallace, 517th; Wallace, 518th; Wallace, 519th; Wallace, 520th; Wallace, 521st; Wallace, 522nd; Wallace, 523rd; Wallace, 524th; Wallace, 525th; Wallace, 526th; Wallace, 527th; Wallace, 528th; Wallace, 529th; Wallace, 530th; Wallace, 531st; Wallace, 532nd; Wallace, 533rd; Wallace, 534th; Wallace, 535th; Wallace, 536th; Wallace, 537th; Wallace, 538th; Wallace, 539th; Wallace, 540th; Wallace, 541st; Wallace, 542nd; Wallace, 543rd; Wallace, 544th; Wallace, 545th; Wallace, 546th; Wallace, 547th; Wallace, 548th; Wallace, 549th; Wallace, 550th; Wallace, 551st; Wallace, 552nd; Wallace, 553rd; Wallace, 554th; Wallace, 555th; Wallace, 556th; Wallace, 557th; Wallace, 558th; Wallace, 559th; Wallace, 560th; Wallace, 561st; Wallace, 562nd; Wallace, 563rd; Wallace, 564th; Wallace, 565th; Wallace, 566th; Wallace, 567th; Wallace, 568th; Wallace, 569th; Wallace, 570th; Wallace, 571st; Wallace, 572nd; Wallace, 573rd; Wallace, 574th; Wallace, 575th; Wallace, 576th; Wallace, 577th; Wallace, 578th; Wallace, 579th; Wallace, 580th; Wallace, 581st; Wallace, 582nd; Wallace, 583rd; Wallace, 584th; Wallace, 585th; Wallace, 586th; Wallace, 587th; Wallace, 588th; Wallace, 589th; Wallace, 590th; Wallace, 591st; Wallace, 592nd; Wallace, 593rd; Wallace, 594th; Wallace, 595th; Wallace, 596th; Wallace, 597th; Wallace, 598th; Wallace, 599th; Wallace, 600th; Wallace, 601st; Wallace, 602nd; Wallace, 603rd; Wallace, 604th; Wallace, 605th; Wallace, 606th; Wallace, 607th; Wallace, 608th; Wallace, 609th; Wallace, 610th; Wallace, 611st; Wallace, 612nd; Wallace, 613rd; Wallace, 614th; Wallace, 615th; Wallace, 616th; Wallace, 617th; Wallace, 618th; Wallace, 619th; Wallace, 620th; Wallace, 621st; Wallace, 622nd; Wallace, 623rd; Wallace, 624th; Wallace, 625th; Wallace, 626th; Wallace, 627th; Wallace, 628th; Wallace, 629th; Wallace, 630th; Wallace, 631st; Wallace, 632nd; Wallace, 633rd; Wallace, 634th; Wallace, 635th; Wallace, 636th; Wallace, 637th; Wallace, 638th; Wallace, 639th; Wallace, 640th; Wallace, 641st; Wallace, 642nd; Wallace, 643rd; Wallace, 644th; Wallace, 645th; Wallace, 646th; Wallace, 647th; Wallace, 648th; Wallace, 649th; Wallace, 650th; Wallace, 651st; Wallace, 652nd; Wallace, 653rd; Wallace, 654th; Wallace, 655th; Wallace, 656th; Wallace, 657th; Wallace, 658th; Wallace, 659th; Wallace, 660th; Wallace, 661st; Wallace, 662nd; Wallace, 663rd; Wallace, 664th; Wallace, 665th; Wallace, 666th; Wallace, 667th; Wallace, 668th; Wallace, 669th; Wallace, 670th; Wallace, 671st; Wallace, 672nd; Wallace, 673rd; Wallace, 674th; Wallace, 675th; Wallace, 676th; Wallace, 677th; Wallace, 678th; Wallace, 679th; Wallace, 680th; Wallace, 681st; Wallace, 682nd; Wallace, 683rd; Wallace, 684th; Wallace, 685th; Wallace, 686th; Wallace, 687th; Wallace, 688th; Wallace, 689th; Wallace, 690th; Wallace, 691st; Wallace, 692nd; Wallace, 693rd; Wallace, 694th; Wallace, 695th; Wallace, 696th; Wallace, 697th; Wallace, 698th; Wallace, 699th; Wallace, 700th; Wallace, 701st; Wallace, 702nd; Wallace, 703rd; Wallace, 704th; Wallace, 705th; Wallace, 706th; Wallace, 707th; Wallace, 708th; Wallace, 709th; Wallace, 710th; Wallace, 711st; Wallace, 712nd; Wallace, 713rd; Wallace, 714th; Wallace, 715th; Wallace, 716th; Wallace, 717th; Wallace, 718th; Wallace, 719th; Wallace, 720th; Wallace, 721st; Wallace, 722nd; Wallace, 723rd; Wallace, 724th; Wallace, 725th; Wallace, 726th; Wallace, 727th; Wallace, 728th; Wallace, 729th; Wallace, 730th; Wallace, 731st; Wallace, 732nd; Wallace, 733rd; Wallace, 734th; Wallace, 735th; Wallace, 736th; Wallace, 737th; Wallace, 738th; Wallace, 739th; Wallace, 740th; Wallace, 741st; Wallace, 742nd; Wallace, 743rd; Wallace, 744th; Wallace, 745th; Wallace, 746th; Wallace, 747th; Wallace, 748th; Wallace, 749th; Wallace, 750th; Wallace, 751st; Wallace, 752nd; Wallace, 753rd; Wallace, 754th; Wallace, 755th; Wallace, 756th; Wallace, 757th; Wallace, 758th; Wallace, 759th; Wallace, 760th; Wallace, 761st; Wallace, 762nd; Wallace, 763rd; Wallace, 764th; Wallace, 765th; Wallace, 766th; Wallace, 767th; Wallace, 768th; Wallace, 769th; Wallace, 770th; Wallace, 771st; Wallace, 772nd; Wallace, 773rd; Wallace, 774th; Wallace, 775th; Wallace, 776th; Wallace, 777th; Wallace, 778th; Wallace, 779th; Wallace, 780th; Wallace, 781st; Wallace, 782nd; Wallace, 783rd; Wallace, 784th; Wallace, 785th; Wallace, 786th; Wallace, 787th; Wallace, 788th; Wallace, 789th; Wallace, 790th; Wallace, 791st; Wallace, 792nd; Wallace, 793rd; Wallace, 794th; Wallace, 795th; Wallace, 796th; Wallace, 797th; Wallace, 798th; Wallace, 799th; Wallace, 800th; Wallace, 801st; Wallace, 802nd; Wallace, 803rd; Wallace, 804th; Wallace, 805th; Wallace, 806th; Wallace, 807th; Wallace, 808th; Wallace, 809th; Wallace, 810th; Wallace, 811st; Wallace, 812nd; Wallace, 813rd; Wallace, 814th; Wallace, 815th; Wallace, 816th; Wallace, 817th; Wallace, 818th; Wallace, 819th; Wallace, 820th; Wallace, 821st; Wallace, 822nd; Wallace, 823rd; Wallace, 824th; Wallace, 825th; Wallace, 826th; Wallace, 827th; Wallace, 828th; Wallace, 829th; Wallace, 830th; Wallace, 831st; Wallace, 832nd; Wallace, 833rd; Wallace, 834th; Wallace, 835th; Wallace, 836th; Wallace, 837th; Wallace, 838th; Wallace, 839th; Wallace, 840th; Wallace, 841st; Wallace, 842nd; Wallace, 843rd; Wallace, 844th; Wallace, 845th; Wallace, 846th; Wallace, 847th; Wallace, 848th; Wallace, 849th; Wallace, 850th; Wallace, 851st; Wallace, 852nd; Wallace, 853rd; Wallace, 854th; Wallace, 855th; Wallace, 856th; Wallace, 857th; Wallace, 858th; Wallace, 859th; Wallace, 860th; Wallace, 861st; Wallace, 862nd; Wallace, 863rd; Wallace, 864th; Wallace, 865th; Wallace, 866th; Wallace, 867th; Wallace, 868th; Wallace, 869th; Wallace, 870th; Wallace, 871st; Wallace, 872nd; Wallace, 873rd; Wallace, 874th; Wallace, 875th; Wallace, 876th; Wallace, 877th; Wallace, 878th; Wallace, 879th; Wallace, 880th; Wallace, 881st; Wallace, 882nd; Wallace, 883rd; Wallace, 884th; Wallace, 885th; Wallace, 886th; Wallace, 887th; Wallace, 888th; Wallace, 889th; Wallace, 890th; Wallace, 891st; Wallace, 892nd; Wallace, 893rd; Wallace, 894th; Wallace, 895th; Wallace, 896th; Wallace, 897th; Wallace, 898th; Wallace, 899th; Wallace, 900th; Wallace, 901st; Wallace, 902nd; Wallace, 903rd; Wallace, 904th; Wallace, 905th; Wallace, 906th; Wallace, 907th; Wallace, 908th; Wallace, 909th; Wallace, 910th; Wallace, 911st; Wallace, 912nd; Wallace, 913rd; Wallace, 914th; Wallace, 915th; Wallace, 916th; Wallace, 917th; Wallace, 918th; Wallace, 919th; Wallace, 920th; Wallace, 921st; Wallace, 922nd; Wallace, 923rd; Wallace, 924th; Wallace, 925th; Wallace, 926th; Wallace, 927th; Wallace, 928th; Wallace, 929th; Wallace, 930th; Wallace, 931st; Wallace, 932nd; Wallace, 933rd; Wallace, 934th; Wallace, 935th; Wallace, 936th; Wallace, 937th; Wallace, 938th; Wallace, 939th; Wallace, 940th; Wallace, 941st; Wallace, 942nd; Wallace, 943rd; Wallace, 944th; Wallace, 945th; Wallace, 946th; Wallace, 947th; Wallace, 948th; Wallace, 949th; Wallace, 950th; Wallace, 951st; Wallace, 952nd; Wallace, 953rd; Wallace, 954th; Wallace, 955th; Wallace, 956th; Wallace, 957th; Wallace, 958th; Wallace, 959th; Wallace, 960th; Wallace, 961st; Wallace, 962nd; Wallace, 963rd; Wallace, 964th; Wallace, 965th; Wallace, 966th; Wallace, 967th; Wallace, 968th; Wallace, 969th; Wallace, 970th; Wallace, 971st; Wallace, 972nd; Wallace, 973rd; Wallace, 974th; Wallace, 975th; Wallace, 976th; Wallace, 977th; Wallace, 978th; Wallace, 979th; Wallace, 980th; Wallace, 981st; Wallace, 982nd; Wallace, 983rd; Wallace, 984th; Wallace, 985th; Wallace, 986th; Wallace, 987th; Wallace, 988th; Wallace, 989th; Wallace, 990th; Wallace, 991st; Wallace, 992nd; Wallace, 993rd; Wallace, 994th; Wallace, 995th; Wallace, 996th; Wallace, 997th; Wallace, 998th; Wallace, 999th; Wallace, 1000th; Wallace, 1001st; Wallace, 1002nd; Wallace, 1003rd; Wallace, 1004th; Wallace, 1005th; Wallace, 1006th; Wallace, 1007th; Wallace, 1008th; Wallace, 1009th; Wallace, 1010th; Wallace, 1011st; Wallace, 1012nd; Wallace, 1013rd; Wallace, 1014th; Wallace, 1015th; Wallace, 1016th; Wallace, 1017th; Wallace, 1018th; Wallace, 1019th; Wallace, 1020th; Wallace, 1021st; Wallace, 1022nd; Wallace, 1023rd; Wallace, 1024th; Wallace, 1025th; Wallace, 1026th; Wallace, 1027th; Wallace, 1028th; Wallace, 1029th; Wallace, 1030th; Wallace, 1031st; Wallace, 1032nd; Wallace, 1033rd; Wallace, 1034th; Wallace, 1035th; Wallace, 1036th; Wallace, 1037th; Wallace, 1038th; Wallace, 1039th; Wallace, 1040th; Wallace, 1041st; Wallace, 1042nd; Wallace, 1043rd; Wallace, 1044th; Wallace, 1045th; Wallace, 1046th; Wallace, 1047th; Wallace, 1048th; Wallace, 1049th; Wallace, 1050th; Wallace, 1051st; Wallace, 1052nd; Wallace, 1053rd; Wallace, 1054th; Wallace, 1055th; Wallace, 1056th; Wallace, 1057th; Wallace, 1058th; Wallace, 1059th; Wallace, 1060th; Wallace, 1061st; Wallace, 1062nd; Wallace, 1063rd; Wallace, 1064th; Wallace, 1065th; Wallace, 1066th; Wallace, 1067th; Wallace, 1068th; Wallace, 1069th; Wallace, 1070th; Wallace, 1071st; Wallace, 1072nd; Wallace, 1073rd; Wallace, 1074th; Wallace, 1075th; Wallace, 1076th; Wallace, 1077th; Wallace, 1078th; Wallace, 1079th; Wallace, 1080th; Wallace, 1081st; Wallace, 1082nd; Wallace, 1083rd; Wallace, 1084th; Wallace, 1085th; Wallace, 1086th; Wallace, 1087th; Wallace, 1088th; Wallace, 1089th; Wallace, 1090th; Wallace, 1091st; Wallace, 1092nd; Wallace, 1093rd; Wallace, 1094th; Wallace, 1095th; Wallace, 1096th; Wallace, 1097th; Wallace, 1098th; Wallace, 1099th; Wallace, 1100th; Wallace, 1101st; Wallace, 1102nd; Wallace, 1103rd; Wallace, 1104th; Wallace, 1105th; Wallace, 1106th; Wallace, 1107th; Wallace, 1108th; Wallace, 1109th; Wallace, 1110th; Wallace, 1111st; Wallace, 1112nd; Wallace, 1113rd; Wallace, 1114th; Wallace, 1115th; Wallace, 1116th; Wallace, 1117th; Wallace, 1118th; Wallace, 1119th; Wallace, 1120th; Wallace, 1121st; Wallace, 1122nd; Wallace, 1123rd; Wallace, 1124th; Wallace, 1125th; Wallace, 1126th; Wallace, 1127th; Wallace, 1128th; Wallace, 1129th; Wallace, 1130th; Wallace, 1131st; Wallace, 1132nd; Wallace, 1133rd; Wallace, 1134th; Wallace, 1135th; Wallace, 1136th; Wallace, 1137th; Wallace, 1138th; Wallace, 1139th; Wallace, 1140th; Wallace, 1141st; Wallace, 1142nd; Wallace, 1143rd; Wallace, 1144th; Wallace, 1145th; Wallace, 1146th; Wallace, 1147th; Wallace, 1148th; Wallace, 1149th; Wallace, 1150th; Wallace, 1151st; Wallace, 1152nd; Wallace, 1153rd; Wallace, 1154th; Wallace, 1155th; Wallace, 1156th; Wallace, 1157th; Wallace, 1158th; Wallace, 1159th; Wallace, 1160th; Wallace, 1161st; Wallace, 1162nd; Wallace, 1163rd; Wallace, 1164th; Wallace, 1165th; Wallace, 1166th; Wallace, 1167th; Wallace, 1168th; Wallace, 1169th; Wallace, 1170th; Wallace, 1171st; Wallace, 1172nd; Wallace, 1173rd; Wallace, 1174th; Wallace, 1175th; Wallace, 1176th; Wallace, 1177th; Wallace, 1178th; Wallace, 1179th; Wallace, 1180th; Wallace, 1181st; Wallace, 1182nd; Wallace, 1183rd; Wallace, 1184th; Wallace, 1185th; Wallace, 1186th; Wallace, 1187th; Wallace, 1188th; Wallace, 1189th; Wallace, 1190th; Wallace, 1191st; Wallace, 1192nd; Wallace, 1193rd; Wallace, 1194th; Wallace, 1195th; Wallace, 1196th; Wallace, 1197th; Wallace, 1198th; Wallace, 1199th; Wallace, 1200th; Wallace, 1201st; Wallace, 1202nd; Wallace, 1203rd; Wallace, 1204th; Wallace, 1205th; Wallace, 1206th; Wallace, 1207th; Wallace, 1208th; Wallace, 1209th; Wallace, 1210th; Wallace, 1211st; Wallace, 1212nd; Wallace, 1213rd; Wallace, 1214th; Wallace, 1215th; Wallace, 1216th; Wallace, 1217th; Wallace, 1218th; Wallace, 1219th; Wallace, 1220th; Wallace, 1221st; Wallace, 1222nd; Wallace, 1223rd; Wallace, 1224th; Wallace, 1225th; Wallace, 1226th; Wallace, 1227th; Wallace, 1228th; Wallace, 1229th; Wallace, 1230th; Wallace, 1231st; Wallace, 1232nd; Wallace, 1233rd; Wallace, 1234th; Wallace, 1235th; Wallace, 1236th; Wallace, 1237th; Wallace, 1238th; Wallace, 1239th; Wallace, 1240th; Wallace, 1241st; Wallace, 1242nd; Wallace, 1243rd; Wallace, 1244th; Wallace, 1245th; Wallace, 1246th; Wallace, 1247th; Wallace, 1248th; Wallace, 1249th; Wallace, 1250th; Wallace, 1251st; Wallace, 1252nd; Wallace, 1253rd; Wallace, 1254th; Wallace, 125

La creme de la creme

Residential Property by Baron Philips

COUNTRY PROPERTY

Conversions to keep faith with Britain's heritage



Originally built in 1645 the impressive Cotswold stone mansion Brockhampton Park, near Gloucester, has been restored by Barratt Developments and converted into self contained apartments.

celebrating the completion of its 150th conversion from historic and sometimes neglected buildings. Barratt's schemes have included Connaught Mansions in Bath, the Putney Hotel, Brockhampton Park near Gloucester and more recently Laleham Abbey on the Thames, near Staines.

There is a wide range of prices from £16,000 for a small studio to a £225,000 palatial apartment.

Not only the home ownership market is getting the conversion treatment. Rental specialist Jacqueline Ironside has teamed up with interior designer Pierre Fowell to offer owners of large properties practical advice on how best to convert.

"Tenants are deprived of value for money accommodation and landlords miss the opportunity to charge realistic rental rates. Attempts to patch up inevitably lead to further deterioration, doing nothing to enhance the property or its value, Mr Ironside says.

On the subject of preserving historic buildings, a public inquiry started yesterday over the proposed plans by a firm of builders called Hestol to build houses in the vegetable garden of The Ivy, in Chippenham, Wiltshire.

Most of the house which exists today was constructed in 1727 although its origins date back to Saxon times. Hestol has been seeking planning permission for some time to build nine houses on the adjacent site.

The house has been empty for almost a decade. Hestol bought the property some time ago for £90,000 and permission to build on the site was conditional on renovation of the house. The company has since sold The Ivy for £85,000 to its present owner who is now refurbishing the house.

The new owner is not happy about the prospect of having nine new houses built at the end of his garden and is fighting the proposed planning permission.

Renovation and rehabilitation of fine old houses, both in town as well as in the countryside, take many forms. Several stately homes, castles and other historical residences have been converted into time-sharing schemes offering a slice of our heritage to a wider market.

Over the past decade or two conversion of many country and town houses has been undertaken by a number of developers. High inflation and all too expensive rates and utility charges have almost made it impossible, except for the well-heeled, to own substantial houses.

One of the leading country-based agents, Fox & Sons, have noted a large number of splendid period country houses coming on to the market after having been converted into substantial flats. The agents say the practice is particularly prevalent around the Lynton area on the south coast.

This treatment of large houses has many advantages — a fine listed property in an area of natural beauty can be preserved, and maintained much longer than otherwise might be the case.

Conservationists who shudder at the thought of these buildings becoming "blocks" of flats have little to fear. Planning restrictions have become increasingly tough over the past 10 years, and any developer has to adhere rigidly to the planners' demands.

At the same time any developer knows his product is far more salable if he retains as much of the original building as he possibly can. This applies to the interior where original wall and ceiling mouldings add much to the charm, not to mention price, of period houses.

Most flats in these schemes are leasehold, the length of lease varying from 99 to 999 years, but the occasional freehold exists. For example Fox & Sons are offering a

freehold flat in Arnewood Court, Flexford Lane, Sway, Hampshire. This can present certain legal problems especially who pays for any outside structural work, or which tenant is liable if drains or roofs are in need of repair.

Fox & Sons have a range of these properties on their books varying in price from £34,500 for Arnewood Court to around £100,000 for a five-bedroom portion of Boldre Grange in Boldre, near Lynton.

Clearly the purchaser is actually buying a lot of space — far more than would be expected in a flat. Yeaton House, in Hordle, is arranged on two floors, has two main reception rooms along with three bedrooms and two bathrooms, not forgetting the wine cellar.

Most interest in these types of properties are from people looking to retire in the New Forest, south Hampshire, Dorset area. They have often owned substantial properties in the past and while there is no need for them to continue

living in a large house, they would still like to occupy a grander residence than would be normally possible.

Although spiralling rates and utility charges may have hastened a move to one of these flats in the first place, it is worth bearing in mind that a service charge will be levied.

In most cases an internal management company, made of the tenants, will organize maintenance and the care of common parts but costs will rise as the years go by. A purchaser has to decide whether in the long run these costs will rise beyond their means and whether a small house or bungalow, however less charming, may be more practical.

One developer who has entered this field of refurbishment is Barratt. Normally associated with building low-cost starter homes and more affordable family houses, the Northern-based builder has undertaken conversion schemes through its Barratt Southern Division. This week the division is

Humberts

By Direction of the Master of Land's End

Land's End Cornwall

Penzance 10 miles, London 290 miles, John O'Groats 874 miles. A renowned part of the Nation's Heritage visited by over 1 million British and overseas tourists, providing a real investment in the leisure industry. The State House, Penwith House (Let), First & Last House. Visitor complex and retail outlets. About 972 acres. First & Last Inn and about 41 acres, Seaton Mead House (and flat). Churchtown House, Tregean House and 2 acres of accommodation land. In all about 105 acres. For sale Freehold as a whole or in 5 Lots (with Lots 1, 2 and 3 offered as a going concern). Details: Humberts Landplan (Leisure Consultancy Division), 6 & 8 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3DS. Telex 27444. Tel: 01-242 3121. (01-3745/NECTP)

Lane Fox

Hampshire near Hartley Wintney

Reading 10 miles, Basingstoke 15 miles. An outstanding period family house situated in a delightful secluded position. Hall, cloakroom, 3 Reception Rooms, Playroom, Good Domestic Offices, 7 Bedrooms, Dressing Room, 2 Bathrooms, Oil-fired Central Heating, Charming Mature Garden, Heated Swimming Pool, Woodland, Fiddlers' Dock, About 114 Acres. ALSO AVAILABLE Two excellent Cottages, Tennis Court, Further Woodland and Paddock, about 2 Acres in all. FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS. Lane Fox & Partners—London Office. London Office: 36 North Audley Street, London W1 Tel: 01-499 4785

Jackson Stops & Staff

POSTPONEMENT OF AUCTION. THE GRANGE, BECKHAMPTON, WILTSHIRE. As part of the property has been sold by private treaty, the auction sale of The Grange due to have taken place on Thursday 26th November 1981 is now postponed. The remainder of the property, comprising the principal residence, two cottages, 20 boxes and 214 acres, will be offered for sale by auction in the Spring of 1982, unless sold privately beforehand. For further information please contact the Auctioneers: 14 Curzon Street, London W.1. Tel: 01-499 6291

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

On Thursday 10th December 1981 at 2.30 p.m. at the Court Suite, Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Lane, W.1. Flat E, Mount Tyndal, Kenwood Spianards Road, NW3. A truly spectacular first floor family apartment in probably the most luxurious block of residential apartments in North West London. Unique in its architecture and design, it offers a complete advanced security system: 24-hour porterage; lift; impressive entrance foyer; magnificent split level double reception room; study; master bedroom, bathroom & dressing room suite; three further bedrooms & bathrooms; fitted kitchen & breakfast room with utility area; guest cloakroom; two terraces underground parking for two cars; 116 years lease.

Further details apply to all auctioneers. Keith Cardale Groves Chartered Surveyors 43 North Audley Street, London W1 2AQ 01-626 6604

ARL Anconbury & Ringland 55 Heath Street, HAMPSTEAD Tel: 794101

UNIQUE SALE. Ashley Park, Watlington, Oxfordshire. Four lovely detached houses one with 10 acres, one with 5 acres, one with 2 acres, one with 1 acre. From £125,000 (freehold). MANAGING AGENTS FOR CHARTERED SURVEYORS. Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

CHESWICK. Mature detached house and garden. Over 100 years old. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens, 2 breakfast rooms, 2 utility rooms, 2 cloakrooms, 2 terraces, 2 underground parking spaces. £125,000 (freehold). Tel: 01865 276100

SECRETARIAL

ROYAL MARSDEN HOSPITAL

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3

Personal Assistant

Secretary

to Director of Nursing

We are looking for an experienced P.A./Secretary to work for the Director of Nursing, who is responsible for all nursing services at this well-known postgraduate teaching hospital.

The successful applicant will be a good organiser and capable of working on his/her own initiative. Good shorthand and typing skills are essential. The salary is commensurate with applicant's experience and qualifications.

For an application form and job description please contact Personnel Department, Royal Marsden Hospital, at the above address. Tel: 01-352 3171, Ext. 445. Closing date: 30th November 1981.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

c. £5,500

Charming senior partner of international consultancy firm. Excellent salary and benefits. Immediate start. Tel: 01-234 5678.

REAL PA TO PUBLISHER

NEW VENTURE W1

An aggressive highly motivated P.A. with extensive experience in the publishing industry. Excellent salary and benefits. Immediate start. Tel: 01-234 5678.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

Church of England. Pastoral Measure 1968. Notice is hereby given that the Church of England is seeking to appoint a new pastor to the parish of St. Mary's, London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the spiritual care of the parish and will be expected to perform the duties of a priest. The salary is £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Rector, St. Mary's, London, by 15th December 1981.

LEGAL NOTICES

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 25 OF THE PATENTS ACT 1949

As amended by the Patents Act 1977. Notice is hereby given that the following proceedings have been commenced under Section 25 of the Patents Act 1949 as amended by the Patents Act 1977. The proceedings are: In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, between the Plaintiff, Mr. John Smith, and the Defendant, Mr. John Doe, for an injunction and damages. The proceedings are being commenced in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 18th day of November 1981.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION TO A PATENT

Notice is hereby given that the following proceedings have been commenced under Section 25 of the Patents Act 1949 as amended by the Patents Act 1977. The proceedings are: In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, between the Plaintiff, Mr. John Smith, and the Defendant, Mr. John Doe, for an injunction and damages. The proceedings are being commenced in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 18th day of November 1981.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION TO A PATENT

Notice is hereby given that the following proceedings have been commenced under Section 25 of the Patents Act 1949 as amended by the Patents Act 1977. The proceedings are: In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, between the Plaintiff, Mr. John Smith, and the Defendant, Mr. John Doe, for an injunction and damages. The proceedings are being commenced in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 18th day of November 1981.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION TO A PATENT

Notice is hereby given that the following proceedings have been commenced under Section 25 of the Patents Act 1949 as amended by the Patents Act 1977. The proceedings are: In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, between the Plaintiff, Mr. John Smith, and the Defendant, Mr. John Doe, for an injunction and damages. The proceedings are being commenced in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 18th day of November 1981.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION TO A PATENT

Notice is hereby given that the following proceedings have been commenced under Section 25 of the Patents Act 1949 as amended by the Patents Act 1977. The proceedings are: In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, between the Plaintiff, Mr. John Smith, and the Defendant, Mr. John Doe, for an injunction and damages. The proceedings are being commenced in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 18th day of November 1981.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION TO A PATENT

Notice is hereby given that the following proceedings have been commenced under Section 25 of the Patents Act 1949 as amended by the Patents Act 1977. The proceedings are: In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, between the Plaintiff, Mr. John Smith, and the Defendant, Mr. John Doe, for an injunction and damages. The proceedings are being commenced in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 18th day of November 1981.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION TO A PATENT

Notice is hereby given that the following proceedings have been commenced under Section 25 of the Patents Act 1949 as amended by the Patents Act 1977. The proceedings are: In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, between the Plaintiff, Mr. John Smith, and the Defendant, Mr. John Doe, for an injunction and damages. The proceedings are being commenced in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 18th day of November 1981.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION TO A PATENT

Notice is hereby given that the following proceedings have been commenced under Section 25 of the Patents Act 1949 as amended by the Patents Act 1977. The proceedings are: In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, between the Plaintiff, Mr. John Smith, and the Defendant, Mr. John Doe, for an injunction and damages. The proceedings are being commenced in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 18th day of November 1981.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION TO A PATENT

Notice is hereby given that the following proceedings have been commenced under Section 25 of the Patents Act 1949 as amended by the Patents Act 1977. The proceedings are: In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, between the Plaintiff, Mr. John Smith, and the Defendant, Mr. John Doe, for an injunction and damages. The proceedings are being commenced in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 18th day of November 1981.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION TO A PATENT

Notice is hereby given that the following proceedings have been commenced under Section 25 of the Patents Act 1949 as amended by the Patents Act 1977. The proceedings are: In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, between the Plaintiff, Mr. John Smith, and the Defendant, Mr. John Doe, for an injunction and damages. The proceedings are being commenced in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 18th day of November 1981.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION TO A PATENT

Notice is hereby given that the following proceedings have been commenced under Section 25 of the Patents Act 1949 as amended by the Patents Act 1977. The proceedings are: In the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, between the Plaintiff, Mr. John Smith, and the Defendant, Mr. John Doe, for an injunction and damages. The proceedings are being commenced in the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 18th day of November 1981.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF OPPOSITION TO A PATENT

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

WANT A BETTER JOB?

Place yourself on Job-Tel and let the jobs chase you.

Ring Job-Tel today, on 01-205 0205

NAME YOUR OWN PRICE

The security of a job working for yourself. I'm looking for two consultants with 'business' backgrounds who are seeking a 50% share income. Please Alec or Susan on 01-404 4174/4164.

ESTATE AGENT Covent Garden. Selling property business. £36,000. Tel: 01-234 5678.

TRANSLATORS. European languages. Excellent salary. Tel: 01-234 5678.

CHALET COOKS and cleaners wanted. See Don 814.

LONDON FLATS

CHISWICK

4 room ground floor flat, kitchen, bathroom and garden in Victorian mansion. Black, porcelain, c.h., close to all amenities. £38,000. 01-995 3902

QUEENS GATE TOWNS 5W7

The present owner has moved to the USA and is offering a superb opportunity to acquire a superb property in a superb location. The property is a 4 room ground floor flat, kitchen, bathroom and garden in Victorian mansion. Black, porcelain, c.h., close to all amenities. £38,000. 01-995 3902

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

LUXURY LETS. LONDON LTD

PRINCE ALBERT ROAD

Excellent 4 room apartment in a superb location. The property is a 4 room ground floor flat, kitchen, bathroom and garden in Victorian mansion. Black, porcelain, c.h., close to all amenities. £38,000. 01-995 3902

WEST HAMPTON

An ideal 4 room apartment in a superb location. The property is a 4 room ground floor flat, kitchen, bathroom and garden in Victorian mansion. Black, porcelain, c.h., close to all amenities. £38,000. 01-995 3902

WEST HAMPTON

An ideal 4 room apartment in a superb location. The property is a 4 room ground floor flat, kitchen, bathroom and garden in Victorian mansion. Black, porcelain

Edited by Peter Dear

ITV LONDON

10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Lord Peter Wimsey. "Have His

London: Bach, Pailindos.
Cimarosa arr. Bream, Stephen

record every protein in our bodies, with John Maddox.

[illegible]

Radio

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read.
9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dewo Lee
12.00 The 6.30 Show. 1.00 Steve
Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Radio
Mailbag: Phone-in from 01-580 4411.
8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel
12.00 midnight session. VHF RADIOS 1
AND 2: 5.00 With Radio 2. 7.30 Much
More Music (continued from Radio 2)
midnight. 1.00 The 6.30 Show. 1.30
The Minstrels. 1.40 The Boston Pops.†
10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With
Radio 2.

World Service

6.00am News+/- 7.00 Summary News. † 7.00
Twenty-four Hour World Service. † 7.30
from London. 8.00 4.00 Bbc. 8.15 Bbc
on Redfern 9.00 World News. 9.09 Bbc-Race-
news. 9.15 Bbc-Race news. 9.20 Bbc-
World News. 9.05 Renewal of the British
Passport.

World Ser

[illegible]

Michael Bentine: Our guide in Peru (Radio 4, 3.50 pm)



Sir George Jefferson: Guest of the Week (Radio 4, 2.02 pm)

Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3

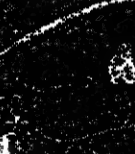
REGIONAL TELEVISION CHANNEL

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL

ATV
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News.
2.45-3.45 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe:
(Ben Viren). 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00
News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 ATV
Today.. 12.25am Closedown.

HTV
As Thames except: Starts 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Stumpet City (Peter O'Toole). 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Reports West with Bruce Hockin and Richard Wyatt. 6.30-7.00 Benson. 10.33-10.35 News. 12.25am Cutdown.



Christopher Guard: Wilfred and Eileen (BBC 1, 10.15 pm)

CHOICE

...then night for non-stop to have another...
...thick Clement and Ian...
...I TALK YOU FOR A...
...100 pm). Ronnie, an...
...considering his last...
...middle-aged son...
...in the Welsh...
...everybody...
...to the house have...
...the...
...enthusiasm and in...
...to the...
...strong with an...
...mergence from...
...the vicar...
...BBC 2, 8.40...
...the...
...deals...
...owner's prison...
...counselled by the...
...on Brown, that there

CHOICE

is more to their job a key in the door of Whenever possible to strike up a rapport: charges but the new find that overwork...
...little chance to know the men in...
...unrest is illustrated in attempts to form a as those warriors on the...
...the...
...controversial training officers in MUFTI...
...of Force, Tactical in something that, worse...
...the...
...did not officially endorse

● Tonight's LIFE OF...
2.30 pm comes from

This island, David Attenborough believes, is how the Earth must have looked at the time when life first appeared on this planet over 400 million years ago. This dramatic landscape became the breeding place of algae from the sea and from the sea-shore moss-like plants which created the first forests. A black and white photograph shows the reproduction process of these primitive forms of plant-life.

● **THE ROYAL CONCERT** (Radio 3, 8.00 pm and 9.05 pm) celebrates St George's Day, the Patron Saint of music. Live from the Royal Festival Hall in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, the Royal Welsh Philharmonic Orchestra, Musicians from the Royal Military School of Music and John Lill perform works by Walton, Rachmaninov, Rubbra and Sibelius.

GRAMPYAN
experts Start 1

ANGLO
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Shrimpton City (Peter O'Toole). 5.15-5.45 Batman. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 12.25am News. 12.30 Closedown.

SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.45 Shrimpton City (Peter O'Toole). 3.15 Pet Subject. 5.30-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Action Line. 6.30-7.00 Report. 12.25am Late Cat. 12.30 Closedown.

•

SOUTHERN

As Thames opened: 1:20 pm-1:30
News, 2:00 Houseparty, 2:25 Amazing
Years of Cinema: Mad Scientists, 2:45-
3:05 CBS's Angels, 3:15 Dick Tracy,
3:30-3:45 Crooked Hearts, 6:00 Day by
Day, 6:30-7:00 Mork and Mindy, 12:20
am Buzzer followed by Disturbing
Report.

WESTWARD

As Thames opened: 12:27 pm-12:30
pm Honeydew's Birthdays, 1:20-1:30
News, 2:45-3:45 Strumpet City (Peter
Onorato), 5:15-5:45 How's Your Father,
6:00-6:35 Westward Day, 10:37
News, 10:50 Film: The Black Ship (see
Thames for details), 12:25 am Fifth For
Life.

except 1.2

YORKSHIRE

As Themes except: 1.20pm-1.30 News.
2.45 Stumped City (Peter O'Toole).
3.45-4.15 Entertainment: Lonnie Donegan.
5.15-5.55 Emmerdale Farm.
8.00-8.35 Calendar. 12.25pm Closesown.

GRANADA

As Themes except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports.
2.00 Live from Two.
2.45-3.45 Bracken.
5.15-5.45 Adventures of Black Beauty.
8.00 Granada Reports.
8.25 This Is Your Right.
6.30-7.00 Crossroads.
12.30pm Closesown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except 12.00-12.10pm.
 Ffrifabair, 4.45-5.10pm. Glogoi, 5.10-
 5.30pm. Dych Treacy, 6.30-6.15pm.
 Report Wales, 6.30-7.00pm. Taff Acre,

TYPE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 8.20am
 on Day Word, 8.20-8.45pm. 12.20pm
 News, 1.25-1.30pm. Where the Jobs Are,
 2.45-3.45pm. Strumpet City, 5.15-5.45
 Here's Boomer, 6.00 News, 6.02
 Crossroads, 6.25-7.00pm. Northern Line,
 12.25pm. Hello Goo, 12.30pm. Closeclaim.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: * STEREO
 * BLACK AND WHITE: (7) REPEAT

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

ENTER TOWNSMEN'S
CREDIT CARD
 Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office. Please call 01 603 222222 for more information.
OPERA & BALLET
COLISEUM 8236 2161 or 8240 5258.
ENGLISH NATIONAL
 10.15.17.19.21.23.25.27.29.31.33.35.37.39.41.43.45.47.49.51.53.55.57.59.61.63.65.67.69.71.73.75.77.79.81.83.85.87.89.91.93.95.97.99.101.103.105.107.109.111.113.115.117.119.121.123.125.127.129.131.133.135.137.139.141.143.145.147.149.151.153.155.157.159.161.163.165.167.169.171.173.175.177.179.181.183.185.187.189.191.193.195.197.199.201.203.205.207.209.211.213.215.217.219.221.223.225.227.229.231.233.235.237.239.241.243.245.247.249.251.253.255.257.259.261.263.265.267.269.271.273.275.277.279.281.283.285.287.289.291.293.295.297.299.301.303.305.307.309.311.313.315.317.319.321.323.325.327.329.331.333.335.337.339.341.343.345.347.349.351.353.355.357.359.361.363.365.367.369.371.373.375.377.379.381.383.385.387.389.391.393.395.397.399.401.403.405.407.409.411.413.415.417.419.421.423.425.427.429.431.433.435.437.439.441.443.445.447.449.451.453.455.457.459.461.463.465.467.469.471.473.475.477.479.481.483.485.487.489.491.493.495.497.499.501.503.505.507.509.511.513.515.517.519.521.523.525.527.529.531.533.535.537.539.541.543.545.547.549.551.553.555.557.559.561.563.565.567.569.571.573.575.577.579.581.583.585.587.589.591.593.595.597.599.601.603.605.607.609.611.613.615.617.619.621.623.625.627.629.631.633.635.637.639.641.643.645.647.649.651.653.655.657.659.661.663.665.667.669.671.673.675.677.679.681.683.685.687.689.691.693.695.697.699.701.703.705.707.709.711.713.715.717.719.721.723.725.727.729.731.733.735.737.739.741.743.745.747.749.751.753.755.757.759.761.763.765.767.769.771.773.775.777.779.781.783.785.787.789.791.793.795.797.799.801.803.805.807.809.811.813.815.817.819.821.823.825.827.829.831.833.835.837.839.841.843.845.847.849.851.853.855.857.859.861.863.865.867.869.871.873.875.877.879.881.883.885.887.889.891.893.895.897.899.901.903.905.907.909.911.913.915.917.919.921.923.925.927.929.931.933.935.937.939.941.943.945.947.949.951.953.955.957.959.961.963.965.967.969.971.973.975.977.979.981.983.985.987.989.991.993.995.997.999.1001.1003.1005.1007.1009.1011.1013.1015.1017.1019.1021.1023.1025.1027.1029.1031.1033.1035.1037.1039.1041.1043.1045.1047.1049.1051.1053.1055.1057.1059.1061.1063.1065.1067.1069.1071.1073.1075.1077.1079.1081.1083.1085.1087.1089.1091.1093.1095.1097.1099.1101.1103.1105.1107.1109.1111.1113.1115.1117.1119.1121.1123.1125.1127.1129.1131.1133.1135.1137.1139.1141.1143.1145.1147.1149.1151.1153.1155.1157.1159.1161.1163.1165.1167.1169.1171.1173.1175.1177.1179.1181.1183.1185.1187.1189.1191.1193.1195.1197.1199.1201.1203.1205.1207.1209.1211.1213.1215.1217.1219.1221.1223.1225.1227.1229.1231.1233.1235.1237.1239.1241.1243.1245.1247.1249.1251.1253.1255.1257.1259.1261.1263.1265.1267.1269.1271.1273.1275.1277.1279.1281.1283.1285.1287.1289.1291.1293.1295.1297.1299.1301.1303.1305.1307.1309.1311.1313.1315.1317.1319.1321.1323.1325.1327.1329.1331.1333.1335.1337.1339.1341.1343.1345.1347.1349.1351.1353.1355.1357.1359.1361.1363.1365.1367.1369.1371.1373.1375.1377.1379.1381.1383.1385.1387.1389.1391.1393.1395.1397.1399.1401.1403.1405.1407.1409.1411.1413.1415.1417.1419.1421.1423.1425.1427.1429.1431.1433.1435.1437.1439.1441.1443.1445.1447.1449.1451.1453.1455.1457.1459.1461.1463.1465.1467.1469.1471.1473.1475.1477.1479.1481.1483.1485.1487.1489.1491.1493.1495.1497.1499.1501.1503.1505.1507.1509.1511.1513.1515.1517.1519.1521.1523.1525.1527.1529.1531.1533.1535.1537.1539.1541.1543.1545.1547.1549.1551.1553.1555.1557.1559.1561.1563.1565.1567.1569.1571.1573.1575.1577.1579.1581.1583.1585.1587.1589.1591.1593.1595.1597.1599.1601.1603.1605.1607.1609.1611.1613.1615.1617.1619.1621.1623.1625.1627.1629.1631.1633.1635.1637.1639.1641.1643.1645.1647.1649.1651.1653.1655.1657.1659.1661.1663.1665.1667.1669.1671.1673.1675.1677.1679.1681.1683.1685.1687.1689.1691.1693.1695.1697.1699.1701.1703.1705.1707.1709.1711.1713.1715.1717.1719.1721.1723.1725.1727.1729.1731.1733.1735.1737.1739.1741.1743.1745.1747.1749.1751.1753.1755.1757.1759.1761.1763.1765.1767.1769.1771.1773.1775.1777.1779.1781.1783.1785.1787.1789.1791.1793.1795.1797.1799.1801.1803.1805.1807.1809.1811.1813.1815.1

OPERA & BALLET

[illegible]

THEATRES

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Animals and Birds
Announcements
Antiques and Collectables
Business to Business
Domestic Situations
Motor Cars
Musical Instruments
Property
Public Notices
Recruitment Opportunities
Rentals
Secretarial and Non-Secretarial
Services
Short Lets
Situations Wanted

ART GALLERIES
ARNEW GALLERY 35 ON ROAD
W20 0H 011. SCOTT PICTURE
GALLERY 100, 102, 104, 106, 108
Miles of Victorian Pictures from
18th to 19th Century. Colours. 100
101 111 Pic. Mon-Fri 9.30-5.30

ANTHONY D'ARCY, 95, 95.50
20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 7

[illegible]

EXHIBITIONS

An Exhibition of Works by
SIR WILLIAM
JOHN ATKIN
Mon-Fri. 10-6 p.m.
HERMITAGE GALLERY

colours and Oil Paintings by
M RUSSELL FLINT
 and
JOHN GRIMSHAW
 Sat. 3-7 p.m. 18 Nov.-11 Dec.
ERY, 25 Lowndes St., SW1.
-245 9399

